

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 200.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENEUM, 189, Strand.

The Committee of Management, in issuing the Prospectus of Lectures and Entertainments for the Winter Session 1849-50, have to congratulate the Members on the complete success which has attended the experiment to combine in one establishment the advantages of a Literary and Scientific Institution with the comforts and conveniences of a Club-house—a result fully attested by the very large accession of members during the past year.

So fully have the advantages offered by the Club been appreciated, that it may now be fairly said to have obtained the confidence of the Public; and, thus sustained in their exertions, the Management look forward to being able shortly to make the internal arrangements and decorations of the house worthy of an Institution which is now one of the features of the Metropolis; while, at the same time, the literary, scientific and educational departments will be rendered as complete as possible.

CLUB-HOUSE.

The spacious and newly-decorated rooms of the Club-house, 189, Strand, are open daily from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve at night, where the Members may obtain breakfasts, dinners, and other refreshments, at prices intended to cover expenses, and free of gratuities to waiters.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND READING-ROOMS.

A Library is forming (already of considerable extent), for circulation and reference, to contain the best standard works, both British and Foreign, in every department of Literature. Reading-rooms are open, where an extensive supply of English and Foreign newspapers and other Periodicals are always kept.

CLASSES.

under experienced Professors, have been formed for giving instruction in the several Modern Languages; in Chemistry, Vocal Music, Elocution, Historic and Dramatic Literature; and in Fencing, Dancing, and other accomplishments.

SOIREES, CONCERTS, ASSEMBLIES, AND OTHER MEETINGS.

Evening entertainments, of a varied character, comprehending the attractions of Music, Conversation, and the Discussion of Subjects of general interest, will be frequently presented; and care will be taken that all shall have a refining and elevating character.

LECTURES.

The following Lectures will be delivered during the first part of the Session 1849-50:—

Sept. 10, 13, 17, and 20, 1849. Four Lectures on the COTTON TRADE and MANUFACTURE, including the Processes of BLEACHING, DYEING, and CALICO PRINTING, with PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. FREDERICK WARREN, of Manchester.

Sept. 27, and Oct. 4, 1849. One Lecture on LORD BYRON, and THOMAS CARLYLE; and One Lecture on WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN? by the Rev. HENRY SOLLY, of Cheltenham.

Oct. 11, and 18, 1849. Two Lectures on MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by RICHARD CARTER, Esq.

Oct. 25, and Nov. 1, 1849. Two Lectures on MAN, by Dr. CANTOR.

Nov. 8 and 15, 1849. Two Lectures on THE INTERVIEWS of REMARKABLE MEN, by GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., M.A., of Birmingham.

Nov. 22 and 29, 1849. Two Lectures on THE ROMANCE of ARCHITECTURE and ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE, by GEORGE WIGHTWICK, Esq., of Plymouth.

Dec. 6 and 13, 1849. Two Lectures on the COMIC WRITERS of ENGLAND, by CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE, Esq.

Dec. 20 and 27, 1849. Two Lectures on SOME of the MOST INTERESTING RECENT DISCOVERIES in GEOLOGY, by GIDEON ALGERNON MANTON, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Nov. 12 and 19, 1849. Two MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, by HENRY PHILLIPS, Esq.

Dec. 3, 1849. AN IRISH ENTERTAINMENT, by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq.

The Members have free admission to the Lectures, of which detailed syllabuses may be had on application at the Institution.

The following are the terms of Membership:—

To Gentlemen—Annual £2 2 0

Half-yearly 1 1 0

Quarterly 0 14 0

To Ladies—Annual 0 10 6

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A payment in one sum, at any time, of Twenty Guineas by a Gentleman, or Ten Guineas by a Lady, constitutes the person paying the same (having been duly elected) a Life Member.

NO ENTRANCE FEE.

Candidates for admission must be nominated by two Members. Forms of Nomination may be had on application at the Office of the Institution, where a List of Members may also be seen, and any further information obtained.

P. BERLYN, Secretary.

FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE LET, in the pleasant and healthy town of Fairford, a genteel modern-built private residence, with extensive garden attached, together with or without a large warehouse, adapted for either the wool or corn trade. The premises (which may be entered upon immediately) may be viewed, and the terms known upon application to Mr. W. Crouch, Fairford.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYANS.—Original

Portraits of the Rev. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffiths, executed in the highest style of art, will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, September 15. Orders received by all Booksellers and News Agents. Price 6d., postage free.

Office, 198, Strand.

HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.

THE following SERVICES will be held in connexion with the Opening of this place of Worship:—

On THURSDAY, the 13th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., President of Cheshunt College, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. JOHN STOUTON, of Kensington, in the Evening.

On SUNDAY, the 16th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., President of the Lancashire Independent College, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel, will preach in the Evening.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., of the Free Church of Scotland, Regent-square, St. Pancras, will preach in the Evening.

The Morning Services will commence at Eleven, and the Evening Services at Half-past Six; and collections will be made during each service in aid of the Building Fund.

* The Chapel is within a few yards of the Turnpike, in High-street, Notting-hill.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MALE TEACHERS.

AS the Pupils who have completed their course of instruction are now engaged in various Schools, the Board has several Vacancies for Young Men between the ages of 18 and 30 years, of good abilities, respectable attainments, and of decided piety.

Further information may be obtained, and applications made by letter, addressed to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAM RUTT, Sec. pro tem.

10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury,

September 5, 1849.

SPECIAL PRAYER.

AT a MEETING of the BOARD of BAPTIST MINISTERS, residing in and near the Cities of London and Westminster, at the BAPTIST MISSION-HOUSE, Moor-gate-street, September 11th, 1849, the Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A., in the Chair, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this Board, having taken into its consideration the afflictive circumstances of the metropolis, and the country generally, in relation to the prevailing epidemic, thinks it pre-eminently desirable for the churches either to originate or to continue special exercises of solemn prayer, at such times as they may find most convenient, in the hope that God will not only mercifully stay the progress of the visitation, but overrule it for the furtherance of the gospel."

(Signed)

WILLIAM GROSER, Secretary.

BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL,

Adjoining Claverton Down, one mile from Bath.

Conducted by GEORGE CLARKE and four Resident Masters.

This School was opened thirty years ago. Hundreds of excellent men, who are now serving their generation, were educated here, to many of whom, as well as to professional gentlemen and parents of great respectability, reference can be given.

As Vacations are not given, and entrance and removal are unfettered by the usual conditions, the School is a home for Pupils from the Indies, the Channel Islands, Ireland, Wales, and other distant parts; and Orphans have in the household a father and mother and brothers and sisters.

The Terms include every domestic and scholastic charge, that is, tuition with stationery and use of books—and board and washing, with expenses for dental operations, and muscular training. Eight Pounds per Quarter.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for TWO or THREE BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calisthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their Brothers—Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullenhurst; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

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BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that

THOMAS YOUNG M'CHRISTIE, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice to revise the LIST OF VOTERS for the Borough of the TOWER HAMLETS, will hold his Court for that purpose, in the COURT-HOUSE, in WELL-CLOSE SQUARE, situate within the said Borough, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER instant, at TEN of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

By sec. 35 of 6 Vic., cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several Overseers of the respective Parishes within the said Borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the revising Barrister the Lists of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them, and to produce all Rate-Books, Documents, Papers and Writings, in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for revising the respective Lists of Voters.

Dated this 6th Day of September, 1849.

HENRY CHILD,

Returning Officer for the said Borough.

27, Charles-square, Hoxton; and 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

THE MERCHANTS and TRADESMAN'S

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and 10, Cooper's-row, Liverpool.

Incorporated under the Act 7th and 8th Victoria.

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Assurance on Lives and Survivorships.

Annuities for Old Age, and Endowments for Children, and every description of Life Assurance, may be effected in this Office. All Policies indisputable except in cases of fraud. All the Profits go to the Members. No extra Premium is charged for Officers in the Army or Navy.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices, or of the Agents.

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COGNAC BRANDY.—PALE, GENUINE as

imported. A perfect liqueur. In one, two, and three dozen cases, at 5s. per dozen, cash. VINO DE LA REYNA.—A Pale Sherry, pure and perfect. Flavour exquisite. Delicacy unsurpassed. 36s. per dozen. All carriage free. No charge for bottles or packages. PEARSE and HANSON (Agents to G. Longuet and Son, Cognac), 9, Bush-lane, Canon-street, City.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET, and

UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., of STERLING QUALITY, at MODERATE PRICES.

Splendid Brussels Carpets, from 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yd.

Elegant Patent Tapestry Ditto, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yd.

All Wool Bed-room Carpets, from 1s. 6d., 2s., to 2s. 6d. per yard.

Elegant Damasks, in every shade of colour, 7d. to 12d. per yard.

Mahogany Four Post Bedstead, with handsome Cornice and Rods, French polished, with rings, 34 Guineas.

Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, all hair, 17s. 9d. to 20s.

Dining-room Chairs, warranted all hair, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Ditto in Morocco, all hair stuffing, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

Easy Chairs in every style, 30s., 40s., to 50s.

Mahogany Wash Stand, Marble top, £1 12s. 6d.

Japanned ditto, 4s. 6d.

Chamber Chairs, 1s. 9d.

Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, 2s. 6d. per foot.

JOHN VOLLUM, 3, Finsbury Pavement, London, respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, having regard to economy, and wishing to procure furniture of sterling quality at moderate prices, to inspect his very extensive and most superb Stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, Bedding, &c., the whole of which being manufactured, under his own personal inspection, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen, he is convinced the striking superiority of this class of Furniture over the showy worthless trash now so universally introduced will be at once apparent to all Gentlemen of taste and judgment.

The Show-rooms contain an extensive display of Silk, Worsted, and Union Damasks, Satin Stripe Tabourettes, Brocades, Velvets, Chintzes, &c., suitable for window curtains and bed hangings, from the most plain to the most recherché productions of the British and Continental looms, at prices that will ensure the greatest satisfaction. This Establishment enjoys a reputation of upwards of 40 years standing. A written warranty given with every article. Also references of the highest respectability if required. Patterns, designs, and estimates, given in town or country, without any charge if not approved of. Catalogues of prices to be had on application, or sent post free. No charge for packing Country orders.

Observe, JOHN VOLLUM, 3, Finsbury Pavement, London.

NO MORE PILLS, nor any other Medicine.
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, habitual Constipation, Acidity, Heartburn, Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, at sea, or after meals, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Liver Complaints, and General Debility, effectually removed, without Pills or any other Medicine, by
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. —
"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

"I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist.
Important Caution.—Beware of Ervalenta Handwash, or other spurious compounds, under a close imitation of the name of Messrs. Du Barry and Co.'s invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.
This light delicious farinaceous Breakfast Food, without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves other more costly food; speedily and permanently removes Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Constipation, and Diarrhoea, the main causes of nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, inflammation and cancer in the stomach, asthma, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, spiciness, general debility, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomachs, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy, to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

CASES.

From the Right Honourable Lord Stuart de Decies.
"Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford.
"Gentlemen,—I have already derived so much benefit from the use of the Revalenta Food, that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to forward to me another 10lb. canister of the Farina, for which I enclose, herewith, to Messrs. Du Barry and Co., a Post-office order.
"It is only due to yourselves and to the public to state that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.
"I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"STUART DE DECIES."
"No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London,
"May 7th, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—I feel quite sure you are interested for my welfare and health. I take up my pen to write you a line, indeed I might say a word only, which will be—well, well, well. It is now more than five months since I finished two of your canisters, of 10 lbs. each. I was suffering very severely, and had been doing so for twenty-seven years. Since I have taken the two canisters, I have never had a moment's pain from the old enemy. Indeed at the end of the first canister, I felt well and relieved from the pain—but went on and took a second canister, which seemed to complete the cure, and I have ever since been quite well, in all points. Any use of this or any of my letters relative to your excellent food, you are quite welcome to make use of in any way you may like, and you have my hearty wishes you may become so generally known, that all sufferers may be induced to give your food a trial, and get the wonderful and complete cure, that I thank my God for, under your agency, I have received. And with great feeling and regard, I remain, your very truly and obliged,
"PACKER D. BINGHAM, Capt. R.N."
"Messrs. Du Barry, 127, New Bond-street, London."

William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, has thanked us for the general benefit he has derived from our "Revalenta Arabica Food." At the age of eighty-three he obtained effectual relief from functional disorders of long standing, and overcame a recent attack of Erysipelas, by confining his diet entirely to this excellent Food—to the exclusion of all other remedies. We extract the following lines from one of his last letters:—
"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life."

"2, Patrick-street, Cork, 4th April, 1849.
"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who, during the last seven years, had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully, and I trust this will continue," &c. &c.
"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1849.
"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your Food PRODUCED IMMEDIATE RELIEF. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c. &c.
"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Bromley, Middlesex, 11th June, 1849.
"Dear Sirs,—I am very happy to have to inform you, that on Tuesday last the lady mentioned in my previous letter was safely delivered of a son; and you will no doubt be glad to learn that they are both doing exceedingly well. She has had a much better time than formerly, and the child is very strong and healthy. Not satisfied with any thanks that I can give you, she begs I will express to you her gratitude for this favourable change, which she entirely attributes to the Revalenta, and to following strictly the advice you have been so very kind as to give her from time to time.—I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.
"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Arabica.'
"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.
".... For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily.... Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly,
"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER,
"(Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire)."

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.
"Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
"JAMES SHORTLAND, late Surgeon, 96th Regiment."

"21, Broad-street, Golden-square, London, Nov. 20, 1847.
(Details of 19 years' dyspepsia, nervousness, sickness at the

stomach, with spasms and vomiting, and liver complaint, and three weeks' Revalenta treatment).—"I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c."

"ISABELLA GRELLIERE."
Similar expressions of gratitude from Mr. O. Reeve, St. Andrew-street, Hertford; Mr. Thomas Skeete, Denny, Stirling-shire; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Mr. Samuel Laxton, Market, Leicester; and 5,000 other correspondents.

In canisters at 2s. 9d., at 4s. 6d., at 11s., ten lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 8 lb., 33s.; and 4 lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 8lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free) to any town or railroad station connected by rail with London, or to any port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London by steam or sailing vessels. Shipments abroad attended to.

A popular Treatise on "Indigestion and Constipation," entitled, "The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs without Medicine," by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them, post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d.

Agents and the Trade will please apply to Messrs. DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. I.

TO INVALIDS, and all unprejudiced persons,
the following extracts, from Mr. Wesley's works, are respectfully submitted. I have for many years contended that the ELECTRIC or GALVANIC FLUID is itself identical with the NERVOUS FLUID, and that a deficiency, or an irregular distribution of it to the various parts of the system, is the cause of most diseases. Since the Cholera has again made its appearance amongst us, medical writers have discovered the same thing, and have stated, that at those times when the Cholera is most prevalent, the atmosphere will be found to be deficient of this Electric Fluid, and that those whose bodies have not a full supply of it, are most likely to fall victims to the disease; whilst, on the contrary, those whose bodies are saturated with it, escape the ravages of the disease. We also find Dr. Arnott, in his "Elements of Physics," page 592, stating, "And Galvanism can excite the muscles to their usual actions; it affects the secretions and the digestive functions, and the breathing in Asthma." This looks well—it proves there are some men amongst the profession who are willing to admit that Electricity or Galvanism is the principle of Vitality. Well, all that the medical men now say about the Electric Fluid, either as to the diminution of it as being the cause of Cholera (and, as a necessary consequence, the abundance of it being a preventive of Cholera), or its power of assisting the vital functions, was stated by myself more than ten years since, and (unknown to myself until recently) by Mr. Wesley, nearly a hundred years since, as the following extracts will prove.

Read them, ye medical Solons, and see if Mr. Wesley has not told you all that you are now telling the world as regards this universal agent! We must not, however, expect the generality of the Medical Profession to recommend this simple agent, for the drug system, although it is to their patients Death, is to them Life. In the words of Mr. Wesley, we cannot expect it "till the Gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own." It would, indeed, be folly to look forward to the arrival of such a time.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
Professor of Medical Galvanism,
22, Brunswick-square, London.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

3rd Edition, 8vo, Vol. II., page 73. Under date Friday, Nov. 16, 1747, he says in his Journal:—"I went with two or three friends to see what are called the Electrical Experiments. How must these also confound those poor half-thinkers, who will believe nothing but what they can comprehend! Who can comprehend how fire lives in water, and passes through it more freely than through air! How flame issues out of my finger—real flame, such as sets fire to spirits of wine! How these and many more as strange phenomena arise from the turning round a glass globe! It is all mystery: if haply by any means God may hide pride from man!"

Vol. II., page 279. Journal, Feb. 29, 1756:—"I advised one who had been troubled many years with a stubborn paralytic disorder, to try a new remedy. Accordingly, she was electrified, and found immediate help. By the same means, I have known two persons cured of an inveterate pain in the stomach, and another of pain in his side, which he had ever since he was a child."

Vol. II., page 388. Journal, Nov. 9, 1765:—"Having procured an apparatus on purpose, I ordered several persons to be electrified, who were ill of various disorders; some of whom found an immediate, some a gradual cure. From this time I appointed, first some hours in every week, and afterwards an hour in every day, wherein any that desired it, might try the virtue of this surprising medicine. Two or three years after our patients were so numerous that we were obliged to divide them: so part were electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundry, others near St. Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials. The same method we have taken ever since; and, to this day, while hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child, who has received any hurt thereby. So that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified (especially if they are medical men who talk so), I cannot but impute it to great want either of sense or honesty."

Vol. III., page 311. Journal, Monday, Feb. 4, 1758:—"At my leisure hours this week, I read Dr. Priestley's ingenious book on Electricity. He seems to have accurately collected and well digested all that is known on that curious subject. But how little is that all! Indeed the use of it we know; at least in some good degree. We know it is a thousand medicines in one. In particular, that it is the most efficacious medicine, in nervous disorders of every kind, which has ever yet been discovered. But if we aim at theory, we know nothing. We are soon

"Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search."

Vol. XIV., 256.—Preface to a Pamphlet published by Mr. Wesley in 1760, 12mo, Pp. 72, entitled, "The Desideratum; or, Electricity made Plain and Useful." By a Lover of Mankind and of Common Sense.

"In the following tract, I have endeavoured to comprise the sum of what has been hitherto published. . . . I am not greatly concerned for the philosophical part, whether it stand or fall. . . . I am much more concerned for the physical part, knowing of how great importance this is; how much sickness and pain may be prevented or removed, and how many lives saved, by this unparalleled remedy. And yet with what vehemence has it been opposed! Sometimes by treating it with contempt, as if it were of little or no use; sometimes by arguments, such as they were, and sometimes by such cautions against its ill effects, as made thousands afraid to meddle with it. But so it has fared with almost all the simple remedies which have been offered to the world for many years. . . . And yet it is absolutely certain, that in many, very many cases, it seldom or never fails. . . . And yet there is something peculiarly unaccountable with regard to its operation. In some cases, where there was no hope of help, it will succeed beyond all expectation; in others, where we had the greatest hope, it will have no effect at all. Again, in some experiments, it helps at the very first, and promises a speedy cure; but presently the good effect ceases, and the patient is as he was before. On the contrary, in others it has no effect at first; it does no good; perhaps seems to do hurt. Yet all this time it is striking at the root of the disease, which, in a while, it totally removes. Frequent instances of the former we have in paralytic, of the latter in rheumatic cases. But still, one may, upon the whole, pronounce it the 'Desideratum,' the general and rarely failing remedy in nervous cases of every kind (palsies excepted), as well as in many others. Perhaps, if the nerves are really perforated (as is now generally supposed), the electric ether is the only fluid in the universe which is fine enough to move through them. And what, if the nervous juice itself be a fluid of this

kind! If so, it is no wonder that it has always eluded the search of the most accurate naturalists. Be this as it may, Mr. Lovell is of opinion, 'the electrical method of treating disorders cannot be expected to arrive at any considerable degree of perfection, till administered and applied by the gentlemen of the Faculty.' Nay, then, *quanta de spe decidi!* All my hopes are at an end. For when will it be administered and applied by them? Truly, *ad Græcas calendæ.* Not till the gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own. Therefore, without waiting for what probably never will be, and what, indeed, we have no reason to expect, let men of sense do the best they can for themselves, as well as for their poor, sick, helpless neighbours. . . . And, if a few of these lovers of mankind, who have some little knowledge of the animal economy, would only be diligent in making experiments, and setting down the more remarkable of them, in order to communicate them to one another, that each might profit by the other's labour; I doubt not but more nervous disorders would be cured in one year by this single remedy, than the whole English Materia Medica will cure by the end of the century."

"I only wish some one who has more leisure and ability than I have, would consider it more deeply, and write a full practical treatise on Electricity, which might be a blessing to many generations."

(To be continued next week.)

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VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 200.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE CHOLERA—REFLECTIONS.

THE protracted stay of the cholera in the metropolis, the mysterious and awful character of the disease, its increasing fatality, and the seriousness of spirit which its ravages are beginning to produce, will be generally held to be a sufficient apology for stepping out of our accustomed path, and indulging in reflections suited to an occasion more than usually solemn. When Death in his most ghastly shape is traversing our streets, and, almost without warning, is seizing with cold gripe some hundreds of victims daily, and hurling them into their graves, it cannot be ill-timed to give expression, even in the columns of a newspaper, to those thoughts which so tragic a dispensation is apt to excite. We waive, therefore, for once, the standing topic to the discussion of some phase or other of which we habitually devote our first page—and we invite our readers to join us in looking wistfully but reverently upon one of the most instructive and impressive of the leaves of Time.

The pestilence that is now doing its deadly work amongst us, although not more directly from an Almighty hand, than the scarcely less fatal but more domesticated epidemics with which we have become familiar, is well calculated to remind us of our entire and absolute dependence upon him. It does not, indeed, in this respect alter our position in the least—but it ought to make us more sensible of it. Whilst human affairs proceed in the usual course, and those laws only of Nature with which we have been long acquainted, shape and govern them, we are all too prone to forget that those laws are simply the development of the Infinite and all-pervading Mind, and to think, and feel, and act, as though we ourselves were masters of our destiny. A strange disease, originated we know not how, and pursuing a career which no skill of ours can foresee, serves at least to convince us how entirely we are in the hands of the Supreme—how easily he can baffle our calculations—how soon he can destroy our self-sufficiency—and how manifestly we "live, and move, and have our being," in him alone.

And yet, it occurs to us to note that this tendency to recognise the direct agency of God chiefly in events of an afflictive and awful character, does not say much for the tone of our piety. At this moment, when cholera is compelling most men to call God to mind, and awakening a general desire that public prayers should be put up for its removal, a bounteous harvest is safely housed, the potato has been restored in unusual abundance to Ireland, and plenty reigns throughout the land, "filling us with food and gladness," without inducing any special reference of men's thoughts to the Giver of all good. The last is no less directly from him than the first. The blessing as well as the judgment is proof of his working. But we hear little which might connect men's thoughts and emotions with the Divine Governor, considered as the dispenser of unusual abundance. The mercy is lost sight of—the severity only is considered.

Who calls us to national thanksgiving? Who reminds us that God "has come out of his place" to do us good? Surely He is to be recognised in the one case as well as in the other—for pestilence is not more emphatically his agent, than is plenty.

The cholera is spoken of as a public scourge—a national judgment—a visible proof of the Divine displeasure. There is a sense, undoubtedly, in which these expressions are true—but we cannot but think they are too commonly used without discrimination. It appears to us that the Christian dispensation has primarily to do with men in their individual and spiritual capacity, and that He who is at the head of it has nowhere given us to understand that he sustains special relationships to nations as such, or that he conducts his administration with any reference to such relationships. The cholera has made a tour of the world—and, perhaps, it is wiser to regard it as charged with a mission to the human family, than to set it down as having particular reference to any one people. For ourselves, we do not clearly comprehend what is meant either by national sins, or national religion—unless it be the amount of sins, on the one hand, or of religion, on the other, to which the individuals constituting the nation contribute. And when we speak of national judgments, it behoves us to remember that in few cases do they fall upon the nation at large—sometimes, as in the present instance, upon a comparatively very small fraction of it. In one sense, however, such events are national—they hold up to all the people of a nation, some forgotten or neglected truth which it is desirable for every individual to learn.

However heavily this visitation may fall upon individuals or families, it is, perhaps, premature to regard it in the light of a national calamity. The great fire of London, distressing as were its immediate effects, was a blessing, for it finally burnt out the plague. Thousands upon thousands of lives have annually fallen a sacrifice to causes left to work their work of death unnoticed. The cholera is but doing openly and suddenly what is being perpetually done secretly and slowly. It is revealing mischief, not creating it—pointing with its shrivelled finger to the sources of perennial disease—making the selfish and the giddy look at the consequences of their neglect—driving the public into an inspection, for the first time, of the wretchedness which it refused to look after and allay—goading society into some practical concern for its outcast members. What calamity might have overtaken us but for the cholera, it is impossible to conjecture. The festering elements of our social system which it has brought to light, could only have produced evil—physical, moral, and spiritual. It may be that pestilence shall speak to us in vain—it may be that our intense selfishness will require even a harsher voice of authority to secure our obedience. Meanwhile, let us not shut our eyes to the evident fact, that although the messenger is an unwelcome one, the message is one of kindness—and that much as we may deplore present temporary evil, its direction and apparent design is permanent good.

He would be utterly devoid of humanity who did not desire the removal of this solemn visitation. But we venture to suggest, that it is quite possible to err in giving unlimited place to that desire. It is better, wiser, more becoming, we think, to wish that the end for which it is sent may be speedily accomplished. There is a great liability for men, even Christian men, to be impatient at certain modes in which God carries on his beneficent plans—and, without sufficiently relying upon his wisdom and goodness, to object to methods which strike them as harsh, without considering the probability that no milder method will answer. There are evils far worse than the cholera—evils which the cholera has a direct tendency to expose, and is a direct incitement to remove. Let us have a care that we are not more solicitous to be rid of the scourge, than to recognise the duties it enforces. We believe, and we have dared to hint, that it is the part of Christian men rather to seek that God's will may be answered by the present visitation, than that it should cease altogether—that the reason for it may be taken

out of the way, rather than the thing itself. We did so, under the persuasion that we may confidently anticipate, that the last would follow the first—and that its design having been fulfilled, the grim agent would be withdrawn. For so doing, we have been charged with Infidelity, and with casting revelation into the crucible of our philosophy.

That cholera should be made the occasion of fervent, united, believing prayer, we have never hesitated to admit—but we do question whether the object of such prayer should be the cessation of the disease. A recognition of God in this matter is imperatively called for—but not an un-submissive one. The popular mind is full of misapprehensions concerning the Divine nature and government—we are jealous of confirming them. The present is not a dispensation of temporal rewards and punishments, but of spiritual opportunity and discipline. We have no warrant for interpreting physical danger or suffering as indicative of Divine severity. It may have a bearing upon our moral condition which makes it, though painful, an incalculable blessing. It is concerning the moral and the spiritual ends of physical phenomena that we ought chiefly to interest ourselves. In reference to these we have countless promises—in reference to the character of external events, how many? and of what nature? About the former we cannot err—about the latter we often do. It is safest, after all, to leave ourselves in God's hands, anxious, only, that we may be conformed to his mind. This, at any rate, is the sum and substance of our belief in such matters. We prefer to have these things, of which we know so little, ordered for us, by One who knows all—and in our supplications to him, we prefer giving utterance to the sentiment. We have, as a consequence, the full assurance that compliance with our requests cannot be injurious.

THE REVENUES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

(From the *Eclectic Review*.)

We are about to enter on a confessedly difficult task, which nothing could have induced us to undertake but a profound sense of its importance. It would be more to our taste to debate the anti-state-church question on religious grounds, but we waive our private preferences in deference to what we deem a public duty. The present stage of the anti-state-church movement renders it necessary to consider in detail the political aspects of the question. These are at once multifarious, and of vast importance, and have imparted to the question its national character, constantly reminding us of the detriment it would sustain by the slightest infusion of mere sectarianism. We have been too keenly alive to whatever affected the progress of reform and general enlightenment, the partial administration of justice and the free action of liberal institutions, not to be sensible of the injurious influence which church establishments have exerted. Their special province would seem to be the patronage and perpetuation of all kinds of abuses. The impolicy of allowing civil governments to make religion subservient to their purposes, is evidenced by facts, which, if generally known, would lead to the unanimous condemnation of State-churchism by the friends of popular liberty. Public wrongs are speedily redressed by an enlightened people, but the removal of national grievances can never be effected, unless popular sympathies are enlisted on the side of justice and truth.

The financial part of the State-church question, though of great importance, has been as yet but little examined. The advocates of State connexion have designedly kept it out of sight; for it would have been fatal to the prestige of national establishments, were the subject of clerical support put too prominently forward; and, strange to say, it has received very slight attention from their opponents; so that the information possessed respecting it is meagre and unsatisfactory. This is wholly unaccountable, when it is remembered that the union of Church and State is purely a financial compact, the conditions of which must be satisfactory to the Church, as she would not otherwise submit to State control. This connexion must instantly terminate, when the one refuses to give, or the other to accept, pecuniary aid. The anomalous position of the Episcopal Church in this country is admitted by all parties, and has occasioned bitter lamentation

amongst its adherents. What has reduced it to this condition, but the dominancy of the State, acquired and maintained by the bestowment of public funds? The State exacts submission where it bestows favours, and the Church which takes its pay must yield to its authority. Clerical subserviency is an indispensable condition of State support, and the withdrawal or relinquishment of the latter, is the sole means of the Church's restoration to the dignity of spiritual independence. The subject of financial aid lies therefore at the root of the whole matter. It constitutes the real bond of union between the Church and State. Apart from it no union would exist. A church unpurchased and unpurchaseable, would not lend itself to the accomplishment of mere political purposes. Bribery alone could reduce any church to a state of political bondage. The separation of Church and State implies, therefore, that the application of public funds to ecclesiastical purposes should be discontinued; and it must be of some importance to ascertain the extent to which statesmen have alienated national resources entrusted to their care, from the objects to which they should have been restricted. To this inquiry we proceed, believing that the popular demand for a full restoration of church property to secular uses, will be expedited by a disclosure of its enormous amount. The national advantages which would result from its judicious management and equitable distribution, are incalculable. Let the people once perceive them, and statesmen and priests must desist from making merchandise of religion for their selfish purposes.

One difficulty attending the investigation of the subject arises from the variety of sources whence the income of the Church is supplied. A separate examination of these is necessary to ascertain the amount which each contributes, and the materials for conducting these inquiries are not in all cases readily accessible. Owing to the exemption of church property for so long a time from all public supervision, its details are involved in darkness and complexity. Through these it may be difficult to grope our way, but any labour in doing so will be amply rewarded, should we be able to give them distinctness of outline, and to assign to each its proper magnitude. Meanwhile, the obscurity resting on the whole subject, suggests the description which Spenser has given of the house of Mammon:—

"Both roof, and floor, and walls, were all of gold,
But overgrown with dust and old decay,
And hid in darkness that none could behold
The hue thereof."

The costliness of the structure was but ill-concealed by the dimness which overhung its interior arrangements.

The larger proportion of the ecclesiastical income consists of tithes. They are the tenth part of the annual produce of land, and of the yearly increase arising from stock upon land, and from the personal industry of the inhabitants. They were payable formerly in kind, and consequently varied as the profits of agricultural, or other kinds of industry, were small or great, and their amount, owing to this fluctuation, could not be very accurately determined. There were means, however, of fixing the limits within which such variations were confined; and though it might be strictly true that the clergy could not state exactly their average incomes, yet, with ordinary care, they might have avoided the glaring mistakes of which a comparison of their returns to Parliament in 1835 with those since made under the Tithe Commutation Act, convicts them. But on this we shall dwell in its proper place.

There are different methods of computing the amount of church property in tithe, and as these are entirely independent of each other, the correspondence of their results is conclusive evidence of their being very near the truth. For instance,

Whenever the total produce of the land can be ascertained, the tithe, which bears a fixed proportion to it, can be easily determined. This proportion is between one-fifteenth and one-twentieth of the whole; for two-thirds of the produce only being titheable, one-fifteenth of the total is the utmost to which the clergy can lay claim; and as their exactions have not been usually below what they were entitled to demand, one-twentieth is certainly the lowest at which their receipts should be rated. Now the total annual value of the agricultural produce of England and Wales, as estimated by Mr. McCulloch, in his statistical account of the British Empire, and by Mr. Porter, in his work on "The Progress of the Nation," is £132,500,000, of which the clergy must receive, according to the preceding calculation, from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000. The minimum of tithe, therefore, as computed by this method, exceeds six millions sterling. Again:—There are upwards of 30,000,000 of acres under cultivation, of which 20,000,000 only are subject to clerical tithe. From the returns made to the agricultural board in answer to the inquiries which it instituted, we learn that the average tithe per acre was, in 1790, 4s. 0½d.; in 1803, 5s. 3¼d.; and in 1813, 7s. 9½d. The state of agriculture in England has considerably improved since then. This is evident from the great advance of rents which has taken place within the last fifty years, and from the increased production necessary to meet the wants of the manufacturing and commercial population, which has multiplied so rapidly, while the rural population has remained almost stationary. Consequently, no objection lies against the adoption of the rate of tithe in 1813, which being 7s. 9½d., the entire amount of tithe calculated in this way would be £7,037,500. Thus from both these methods it appears that the cost to the country, for the services of the parochial clergy, in tithe alone, is upwards of six millions.

But, further still, the amount of tithe bears a certain proportion to the rental, which may be fairly estimated at about one-third. Bearblock, in his treatise on tithes, says, "Any sum not exceeding one-third the rent may be considered a reasonable payment in lieu of all tithes arising on a farm, for this plain reason, that unless the occupier can make the produce of his farm return nearer four rents than three, such farm cannot be worth his holding." The result deduced from this mode of computation is much the same as that stated above. These methods, however, are now superseded by the returns of the clergy themselves, obtained under circumstances a brief sketch of which will not be out of place, and may be instructive. In 1834-5, the clergy were required to make returns of their incomes, and of other matters connected with their respective parishes. According to these returns, the total gross income of benefices in England and Wales amounted to £3,251,159, and the net income to £3,055,451. No slight surprise was excited on the publication of these reports at the smallness of the income announced. Many believed the Church to be in an impoverished condition, from which Parliament should rescue it by liberal aid.

Their indignation was aroused at the false charge of enormous wealth being pertinaciously preferred against it. Some, however, pronounced the returns to be grossly inaccurate. Relying on information, personally obtained, and on the calculations thence deduced, they could not lightly abandon the conclusions arrived at. The clergy were known to be deeply interested, just at that time, in removing from the public mind the impression that Church property was more than sufficient for the honourable maintenance of the national religion. The Church had lost all public confidence. Its corruptions and glaring secularism had alienated the affection and respect of the people. Its prelates, as arrogant in pretensions as they were deficient in piety; its clerical pluralists, who disgraced the sanctity of their profession by the shameless practice of simony; the notorious rapacity of these men, and their intolerant Toryism, excited disgust, and brought the Church into general odium. At such a juncture, it was somewhat alarming that an inquiry should be instituted in compliance with popular demand. There was a general conviction that a considerable surplus would remain after a handsome provision had been made for all the expenses of public worship, and for even a larger class of clerical stipendiaries than existed; and projects for its appropriation to secular purposes were freely debated. While under the influence of the panic which this state of things excited, the clergy were required to make their returns. Though the reputation of being wealthy is sometimes advantageous, it was felt in this instance to be exceedingly inconvenient, and that the sooner it could be got rid of the better. It was generally believed that the clergy would embrace the opportunity of removing an impression so injurious to the interests of the Church, and that even the conscientious would overlook the dishonesty of making false returns, when the preservation of its property demanded that the whole truth should not be stated. On this ground, therefore, the public were suspicious of the accuracy of these clerical returns. But there were other reasons for questioning their credibility. The selection of the persons who were to compose the Ecclesiastical Commission, and to whose sole conduct all these inquiries were to be entrusted, did not promise much for the revelation of anything respecting the revenues of the Church, or the mode of their administration, which it would be politic to keep concealed. By the royal commission, issued 4th February, 1835, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury (Sir Robert Peel), and several members of the Government, with other laymen, all of whom were required to subscribe a declaration that they were members of the Established Church, were appointed Commissioners, and directed "to consider the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales with reference to the amount of their revenues, and the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, &c." Every one knew that it was a palpable absurdity to expect from such men a strict compliance with these injunctions; and they were themselves fully aware that it was not intended that they should make too minute inquiries, in respect to such exceedingly delicate matters, or insist upon over-exactness in the returns presented to them.

All these circumstances combined to bring the clerical returns into discredit; and the result of previous calculations was still regarded as a truthful and unexaggerated statement of fact. Its full verification, however, was not far remote. The Tithe Commutation Act became law in 1838. Its introduction was principally owing to the constant recurrence of parochial squabbles between the clergy and their parishioners, for the prevention of which the interference of the Legislature became necessary. The frequent and unseemly collisions of the clergy and their people were felt to be so discreditable as to render the interposition of Parliament imperative. The Church, in this truly schismatical state, required Government interposition to compose its troubles and protect its rights, and a restoration to quiet was effected by making some change in the nature of its property. Tithes, which were formerly a tax, became a rent-charge, and payments in kind were exchanged for payments in money. This substitution compelled the clergy to reconsider their average incomes, and owing to the influence of motives the reverse of those which actuated them in preparing the returns of 1834, they ascertained that they were considerably higher than they had then reported. The discrepancy, indeed, is very remarkable: their incomes had more than doubled since 1834. History

furnishes no example of any property having so rapidly increased in value. The rent-charge amounts already to nearly four millions sterling, though little more than one-half the tithe has been commuted; and the various reports presented to Parliament since the act passed, exhibit demonstrative proof of the falsehood and fraud practised by the clergy, when it served their purpose to delude the country. We have gleaned the following specimens from an innumerable host with which our inquiry has made us familiar, and they will suffice to account for the augmentation of value which tithe property has undergone since 1834:—

Benefice.	County.	Net Income returned in 1834.	Present Rent-charge.
Stow-cum-Quy ..	Cambridge	£52	£530
Cam	Gloucester	95	500
Marston	Hereford	55	211
Gladdesden	Hertford	230	750
Belgrave	Leicester	146	456
Northorpe	Lincoln	48	418
Kingsbury	Middlesex	46	500
Tottenham	Middlesex	309	800
Llanwnog	Montgomery	47	230
Kirklington	Nottingham	49	500

Our readers will readily believe, that some manœuvring was necessary to fix the rent-charges at so high an amount in these and similar instances; and yet we have been told by a clergyman, that the farmers were all satisfied with their bargain. No doubt the clergy were so with theirs. As for the farmers we are disposed to exclaim, "O fortunati Agricola, si sua bona norint."

The foregoing facts and calculations give a high degree of probability to our assertion, that when the tithes shall be commuted the aggregate rent-charge will not fall short of six millions sterling. The average income, therefore, of each of the 10,718 benefices, exceeds £500 annually, and these, it should moreover be remembered, are monopolized by little more than 7,000 incumbents. Truly ecclesiastical preferments are not inaptly called benefices, or livings, and it will no longer seem wonderful that persons should be, under such circumstances, what Fuller has quaintly described them, "less in blessing than in bulk."

The revenues of the Church receive further augmentation by the incomes derived from estates belonging to spiritual dignitaries and ecclesiastical corporations. These estates were originally bestowed upon the superstitious notion that Heaven could be propitiated by such donations, and that a man's safety hereafter might be secured by the consecration of his property. Their value was entirely unknown until the commission of inquiry into the ecclesiastical revenues, under Henry VIII., had completed its returns, upon which he founded his scheme for the creation of new bishoprics. In accordance with that scheme, a new diocesan distribution took place, and the value of episcopal estates in the various sees was determined. Such a valuation was most politic and seasonable; it was a clear intimation to all spiritual functionaries that the property held by them was remuneration for services rated at a definite price, and that no right of ownership could belong to the Church, since the uncontrolled disposal of its property was vested in the state. It would have been well if, in the subsequent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, this subject had received a larger share of attention. Though Henry may be justly censured for the incompleteness of his Reformation, and his violent resentment of the slightest opposition to his will, he certainly deserves some praise for having originated practical measures for the regulation of ecclesiastical revenues, which would, with proper modification, have furnished the State at all times with an accurate account of its expenditure in relation to the Church. The policy of our Government, however, in regard to their favourite institution, has been rather indulgent than judicious; and their culpable neglect of the management of its estates compels those who wish to learn their amount, to refer back to the period of the compilation of the *Liber Regis*. This book is a record of the value of monastic, episcopal, and cathedral property, of parochial livings, and of ecclesiastical revenues in the time of Henry VIII.

Its general accuracy has been admitted by all parties. For a long time the tenths and first-fruits, which were annexed to the Crown in perpetuity by Henry and Elizabeth, were determined according to the valuation assigned in it to the various spiritual preferments. No other official document has taken so extensive a survey of the whole subject of ecclesiastical finance; and if we could precisely ascertain how much the value of Church property has subsequently advanced, it would supply the means of forming a truer estimate of the real annual profits of all spiritual preferments than can now be arrived at, taking the voluminous reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners solely as our guide. Spite of clerical subterfuge or fraud, this portion of the national revenue would be then seen in its full dimensions. The rate of advance has been variously stated. If the returns of 1831 were correct, episcopal and cathedral property had improved in value up to that time only sevenfold, the net aggregate income derived therefrom being announced at £435,049. But the incomes of some of the dignitaries were known to be considerably more than such a rate of increase would account for; and several prelates, when negotiating for large Parliamentary loans, which could only be obtained on condition of the episcopal estates being equal to their repayment within a specified period, acknowledged themselves in the receipt of incomes which proved these estates to have increased in value from twelve to fourteen-fold. But in these instances they were only required to prove their title to an amount of property such as would guarantee the repayment of these loans: and as we may be assured

that these politic prelates would communicate no more than the necessity of the case demanded, it is an allowable supposition that the annual profits of their sees were not fully stated. It has been calculated that property in general has increased in value within the last three centuries more than twenty-fold; and as the shortness of the leases under which Church property is held enables its proprietors to keep it constantly in the market, and therefore to take advantage of any advance in their favour, it cannot be considered unfair to assign to it a rate of increase equivalent to that which other property has experienced. "The valuation of the sees in the 'Liber Regis,'" says Mr. Howitt, "was made when labour was a penny a day; now it is twenty-four pence; so that if we place pounds instead of shillings—that is, an advance of twenty-fold, we shall make a moderate calculation according to the increase in the value of general property, and if of general property, why not that of the Church? I have applied the scale to various parochial livings, whose income is well known, and the result was wonderfully accurate."

The following extract from one of Mr. Horsman's speeches on Church Reform, proves that this calculation cannot be far from the truth. Speaking on the subject of temporalities and Church leases, August 2, 1848, he says:—

I believe few people have any idea of the value of the episcopal and caputular estates. No return of them has ever been made, nor is it likely to be, unless the Government institute that inquiry for which I am now asking, and on which Parliament has a right to insist. It is known, however, that these estates are immense, and that a very small portion of their rental comes into the coffers of the Church. They are leased on a system which makes the life-interest of the bishop or chapter for the time being, at variance with the permanent interests of the Church, and compels them to impoverish their successors in order to sustain themselves. I will not further describe the system, but will show you its results. When the Committee on Church Leases was sitting in 1838, it attempted to get a return of the actual value of these leased estates. From some of the prelates and dignitaries, they did receive them—others indignantly refused any information. But those that did return them, were sufficient to establish the whole case:—

The present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester, returned his income at	£ 3,951
But the rental of his leased estate was	16,336
Difference	£12,385
The late Archbishop gave his income at	22,916
Rental	52,000
Difference	£30,000
The late Archbishop of York, income	13,798
Rental	41,030
Difference	£27,232

Some others were also given, but those I have cited suffice to establish at least a strong *prima facie* evidence of what I contend for; but I hold in my hand a Parliamentary document which works it out at greater length: it is the calculation made by Mr. Finlayson, for Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, in 1838, and is founded on the returns of the Commissioners of Church Inquiry. Mr. Finlayson takes the Report of the Inquiry Commissioners, who give the annual sum derived from fines on episcopal and collegiate estates at £280,000. The rental of these estates he takes to be £1,400,000, and he states this to be a very low estimate, and gives his reasons for so stating it. I observe, also, that that estimate is adopted by the lessees, and in a recent publication put forth by them, the gross value of these estates is calculated at £35,000,000.

Thus, on various grounds, we are justified in believing that the Church derives from this source an income of one million and a half. It is true that the returns of our episcopal dignitaries are irreconcilable with this supposition. These, however, abound with such contradictions, that they are worthless for the purpose for which they are given. They are now valuable only as furnishing incontestable proofs of the unscrupulousness of our higher spiritual functionaries in dealing with matters of finance, or of their incompetency to manage such extensive properties as have been injudiciously entrusted to their care. By a collation of the returns successively made within the last twenty years, we find that there has been a deliberate understatement of the revenue of those dioceses, the incomes of which were to be curtailed in order to provide for the augmentation of poorer sees. For instance, when the Archbishop of Canterbury wanted permission from Parliament, in 1830, to borrow money for the repairs, enlargement, and decoration of his archi-episcopal palaces, his average income was stated by his advocate, Dr. Lushington, to be at least £32,000; but when he was required to furnish returns to Parliament in the following year, this was reduced by £10,000.

About the same time the representatives of the Bishop of London induced the Commissioners to assign to his see the annual value of £12,204, and he expressed his apprehension that its income would suffer still further diminution. It is scarcely credible that he should have seriously anticipated such a result. His metropolitan estate occupies the whole of that immense angle running up to Hyde Park-square, Westbourne-terrace, and Kensall New Town, down to Oxford and Cambridge-squares, being flanked by the Edgeware-road on the one side, and Uxbridge-road on the other. At the time that these predictions of decrease and loss, with respect to the entire property of the see, were made, an Act of Parliament had actually been obtained by the bishop, to facilitate the erection of the vast mass of buildings which has arisen there during the last ten years; and which, it is calculated, will secure to the future holders of the see an income of not less than £100,000. Now these statements have been successively repeated within the last twenty years; and even

in 1848, when a considerable part of this prospective wealth had been actually realized, the bishop, if we may judge from his own returns, had derived no personal advantage from it, his average income still amounting only to £12,400.

We might go through the whole list of episcopal returns, and should find discrepancies of a similar, though not of so palpably disreputable a character. We repeat our conviction that the value of the estates, under proper management, would yield an income exceeding a million and a half; and of this we might furnish additional proof, if such were needed. Of this enormous sum the episcopal bench, consisting now of twenty-seven persons, receives about one-third; the remainder being enjoyed by the spiritual corporations, which have been appropriately called "the rotten boroughs of the Church."

(To be concluded next week.)

ANNUITY-TAX, EDINBURGH.

The following scheme for the modification, and ultimate abolition of the annuity-tax, proposed by Dr. Renton, was (says the *Scottish Press*), on Monday week, laid before the College Committee, to whom the whole subject of the tax, and Mr. Leffevre's report thereon, was some time ago remitted. The committee resolved to refer the whole matter to the town council; and this scheme, we understand, will be the form in which this question—so important to the citizens of Edinburgh—will be brought up for discussion at the council board on Tuesday first, the 11th instant:—

DR. RENTON'S SCHEME.

1. To abolish the annuity-tax, immediately in its present form, and ultimately altogether.
2. The Old Greyfriars' and Trinity College churches not to be rebuilt, the services of the existing ministers of these churches during their lives being made available within the royalty, as the Presbytery may see fit; the Tolbooth, Old, and St. John's churches and parishes to be suppressed on the death or demission of the existing incumbents, respectively; and the three double charges to be uncollegiated as vacancies occur, thus, in the end, reducing the ministers from eighteen to ten in number.
3. The Tolbooth Church to continue to be used as the Assembly Hall, for which primarily it was built; the Old Church to be used for missionary purposes; and the city to renounce all right to St. John's Church, and so afford the means of relieving the parties at present liable for the debt thereof.
4. As a consequence of this plan, a re-arrangement of the parishes of the ancient royalty to be made.
5. The stipends of the ministers, both present and future, to be fixed at £500 per annum.
6. So long as there are more than sixteen ministers, a tax of four per cent. to be levied from the inhabitants of the royalty, including the members of the College of Justice, according to the police rental. This tax to be reduced to three per cent. as soon as the number of ministers is reduced to sixteen, and to continue at that rate till the number be reduced to twelve, when the tax shall cease, excepting to the very limited amount, and for the limited period necessary to pay the stipends of the two ministers beyond ten, assumed as then alive. The means of paying the stipends of the ten ministers will, at that time, have been realized. (See paragraph, No. 9.)
7. The free proceeds of this tax, and the sum of £2,000, payable yearly from Leith as before mentioned, to be invested in trustees who shall therefrom, and in the first place, pay the stipend of each minister at the rate before mentioned.
8. A capital fund to be created, the yearly produce of which shall be ultimately sufficient to pay the stipends of the ministers of the city. This fund to be derived from the following sources:—
 - (1.) The aforesaid sum of £16,000.
 - (2.) The surplus of the free proceeds of the foresaid graduated tax, and of the sum of £2,000 from Leith harbour, after paying the current stipends.
9. The fund to be invested in the same trustees, and accumulated at compound interest until it amount to a capital, the yearly interest of which, at four per cent., with the £2,000 per annum from Leith, shall be equal to the payment of a stipend of £500 per annum, to each of ten ministers, when the tax shall cease, excepting to the limited amount, and for the limited period before mentioned. (See paragraph, No. 6.)

Note.—To work out this scheme, it may be assumed that it will be necessary to levy the tax at four per cent. for eleven years; at three per cent. for eleven years additional; and at a medium rate of about three-fourths per cent. for other five years, or twenty-seven in all.

CHURCH-RATES.—In the Act 12th Vict. cap. 14 (passed May 11, 1849), entitled, "An Act to enable the Overseers of the Poor and Surveyors of the Highways to recover the costs of distraining for rates," is a clause relating to imprisonment for the non-payment of church-rates, which runs thus:—"And whereas it is desirable to limit the time within which a person assessed to a church-rate may be imprisoned for non-payment of the same: be it enacted, that every person now undergoing any such imprisonment shall be discharged from such imprisonment so soon as he or she shall have been imprisoned three calendar months, or shall sooner pay the sum or sums with which he or she is charged; and that hereafter no person shall be imprisoned for the non-payment of any church-rate for any time exceeding three calendar months."

CHURCH-RATES AT ISLEWORTH.—We have received a copy of a letter from Mr. H. G. Day to the inhabitants of Isleworth, and feel bound, having inserted the placard to which it replies, to give such portion of it as refers to the late seizure for church-rates in that locality. Mr. Day says:—"It was my intention to have abstained altogether from replying to a hand-bill recently circulated by Mr. F. J. Sargood, on the subject of the late seizures for church-rates, but having ascertained that the circumstances have been much discussed throughout

the parish, and that the public press has also taken notice of the affair, I should deem it disrespectful to you, and an injustice to myself, if I did not offer some explanation, and endeavour to correct certain misstatements. In the first place, I am charged, as 'Vicar's Churchwarden,' with having caused an excessive distraint to be made. In reply I beg to submit the following statement, in order to show the great discrepancy that exists between Mr. Sargood's assertions and the real facts:—

Mr. Sargood has stated that the total amount claimed for rates, was	£ s. d.
The Rate-books will show that the amount distrained for was, for Rates	10 17 4
for Costs	6 8 8
difference from Mr. S.'s statement	8 2 1
(Mr. S. having most unfairly omitted the Costs, which he must be well aware the Churchwardens are bound to levy for.)	
He estimates the value of the goods taken to be	38 0 0
The value put upon them by a respectable Broker, was	17 16 0
difference from Mr. S.'s valuation	20 4 0
The amount they realised by public auction, was	14 4 0
difference from Mr. S.'s valuation	23 16 0

Comment on the above would be unnecessary. I am also charged with having had the bad taste to go to the residence of Mr. G. Ashby and 'strip his best room of its best furniture.' Some persons who profess to be influenced by 'Christian feelings and brotherly love,' have endeavoured to make it appear that I was actuated by personal pique against Mr. G. Ashby. In reply to this absurd insinuation, I simply state that I have always been on the most friendly terms with that gentleman, and that I am sure he would not for a moment entertain an idea that I wished to give him any annoyance. The reason cement was not taken was solely this:—on former occasions the churchwardens have had great difficulty in disposing of it, and its removal incurs much trouble and expense, and, consequently, considerable loss to the parish. Mr. G. Ashby will, I am confident, do the officers the justice to say that every possible courtesy was shown him, and it should be remembered he had the opportunity offered him to re-purchase the furniture at merely sufficient to pay the rates and expenses of warrant, as it came into the broker's hands, but he refused, and the officers had therefore no alternative, but were compelled to carry out the law and to sell by public auction; the parties who had been distrainted upon having served them with due notice to do so."

THE FUNDS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The *Record of Thursday* gives the following statement as to the falling off in the subscriptions to religious societies:—The publications of the different societies state to us these facts—The Church Missionary Society, on an average of five years, had generally received, between April 1 and July 31, the sum of £17,675 ls. In 1849, these four months produced only £13,310 6s. 10d. The Church Pastoral-Aid Society reports its deficiency of receipts, in the same four months, to amount to very nearly £3,000, as compared with the same months of 1848. The London City Mission reports that its receipts in May, June, and July, 1848, were £3,547 13s. 4d.; receipts in May, June, and July, 1849, only £2,547. Thus we perceive that it is not a sudden loss of popularity in one society, but a general stoppage of a large portion of the usual contributions to all.

It is understood that the Bishop of Victoria will sail for his destined sphere of labour in about three weeks, attended by two or three Missionary Presbyters, one of whom will be associated with the Bishop in the conduct of the College at Hongkong.—*Colonial Church Chronicle*.

FACTORY REJOICINGS.—PLEASING CHANGE.—We see none of the squalid poverty which two years ago filled our streets. There is poverty and misery in the town still, we know; but to find it we must go and seek it in its miserable abodes, there is no appearance of it in our streets. There all is activity: no idlers in the market-place, but all busy as the bees swarming in and out of their hives. Two years ago employers were giving their £10, £50, and £100 to feed their unemployed workpeople; they are now giving their £100, £200, and £500, to feed them. Surely we may borrow the metaphor of the poet and say, the spindle and the loom clap their hands, they rejoice on every side. A fortnight ago we gave an account of a "Factory Turn-out," under the auspices of our esteemed Mayor, Titus Salt, Esq. We then stated that a vast multitude of people collected on either side of the railway, to witness the departure of the train. The effect was to beget a wish for a similar treat. Respectful application was made to their employers, and in many instances the request has been, or will be, complied with. Some masters, in place of an excursion, have given money, leaving their hands at liberty to enjoy themselves at their pleasure. We understand Messrs. Craven and Harrop have pursued this course, and possibly some others. The smaller manufacturers have united—Messrs. Leach, and Messrs. Smith and Clough, took their workpeople to Liverpool and Birkenhead, on Saturday last, and we believe they had a very pleasant day, albeit a long one: the train which carried them out left Bradford before 6 a.m., and did not return until 1 the next morning. Messrs. Forster and Fison, and Messrs. Tremel and Co. also entertained their workpeople on Saturday.—*Bradford Observer*.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Adams, resident physician in the Clyde-street Hospital, Glasgow, has been for some time past experimenting with chloroform, and on Thursday last took an extra strong dose, and no sooner had done so than he fell back and expired.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. DR. BOAZ TO INDIA.—VALEDICTORY SERVICE.

A public valedictory service was held on Thursday evening last, the 6th instant, at the Poultry Chapel, on occasion of the departure of the Rev. T. Boaz, LL.D., to India. The attendance was very numerous, and a feeling of intense and affectionate interest pervaded the meeting. At half-past six o'clock the proceedings commenced by singing the hymn—

"Assembled at thy great command," &c.

The Rev. E. Prout then read the 15th chapter of Romans, and fervently implored the Divine presence and blessing. The congregation having united to sing the hymn commencing—

"Britain, convey the blessings round," &c.,

the Rev. Dr. ARCHER delivered an eloquent address on the field of operations for missionary exertions in India, in the course of which he said:—"Looking at the number of the population, and to the deeply-stereotyped minds of those who are there, swarming and teeming on every side, what power is there under heaven which can move and melt them all into purity, and peace, and love? To my own soul, the field is so wide, and the enterprise so vast, as to border almost on the utopian; and but for the recital of ancient history with regard to the power of the gospel of Christ, and the firm conviction I have of the power of the living God accompanying that gospel still, the whole I should look upon as completely fanatical. The sword might be drawn from the scabbard, war might wage, and millions become subject to political influence; but what is that power which can subject men without principle, feeling, and impulse, and make all to be submissive to the great principles of truth, and bring men over to the authority of the living God? All great enterprises are marked by utopianism at the outset. Never a man engaged in a great undertaking but was looked upon at first as a fanatic; and, in point of fact, to a certain extent was fanatical. In the upper chamber at Jerusalem a few men met to revolutionize the whole earth. There never was such fanaticism. In an old library at Erfurth, the eye of a monk was directed to a dusty Bible, and the light of God's word kindling in his heart, he determined to awake all Germany. A blacksmith in America takes to himself the idea of a universal fraternal confederation, to produce peace upon the earth, and people looked upon him as a fool and a madman; and yet the disciples in that upper chamber, and Luther at Erfurth, and Elihu Burritt in his own country—each one of these individuals catching the idea, and becoming completely imbued and inspired with it, carry out certain great principles, and move the earth. Rather, let me say, these men did not move the earth, nor create principle, for principle had been previously existing; but that which they did was to vocalize and concentrate it. Thought had been working and waiting for a centre—mind had been moving and panting after some great centre of rest, moving in a centripetal direction, and, when the centre was formed, these men gave it might and energy. Exactly so is it with the gospel and the hearts of men—there is the panting aspiration after truth—the gospel first meets it; there is a desire to obtain something like light—the gospel kindles that flame, and the heart, panting after it, is sanctified, and enlightened, and saved. Such is the power of the gospel, such it has been, and such it will be. India, with its swarming tribes, and all its variety of class and character, amidst the evil with which it is completely and universally saturated, will find in the gospel just the very thing it needs—the seminal principle which every order of mind requires. The wisest philosopher and the humblest and meanest subject—the mightiest monarch under heaven and the poorest and vilest outcast—each can find, in this blessed Book, the power, not to create mountains, or to move the universe, but power to subdue mind, to forgive sin, to quicken the will, to enlighten the intellect, to pacify the conscience, and to save the lost. But then, in this case, there are modifications, and they are twofold: first, and more commonly, we require—as, indeed, we do generally—a native agency, to bring that gospel home to the minds and feelings of the people. This principle is universally recognised; its philosophy lies upon the very surface of the inquiry, and all can easily appreciate it. In every one's own language there is an idiomatic raciness, which no stranger can ever attain—a point, and pith, and peculiarity of expression—it may be the rudest, the most rugged to the man to whom the language is a stranger, but to the person to whom it is addressed, it is the most pointed and most home-going. All languages have this; the sweet and rich dialects of the sunny south, the rude and rugged tongues of the more barbarous north—no matter what; if it be the language in which we have been first taught to speak, and think, and feel (as I fully believe we do begin to think and feel in language and words), it possesses peculiar power and influence over the mind. If this be so, then what we want is what our brother Prout prayed so devoutly for—a native agency, through which may be proclaimed the gospel of Jesus Christ, with all its home-going and heart-reaching power. Besides that, and more especially, there is connected with individuals, not merely a precision and point of language, but forms of thought. Nations, too, have their idiosyncrasies as well as men. Individuals have idiosyncratic habits of thinking and feeling, and nations are also equally marked. Each country has its mode of expression and reasoning. To meet the peculiarity of emotional or intellectual being, we must try to catch it; and the man who catches it will tell most efficiently upon those with whom he

comes in contact. Those who can catch the ideas of the individuals to whom they seek to teach the gospel, will bring out that gospel most effectually in the precise mode of thought and shade of feeling which characterises their hearers. Let a man but realize the power of the gospel with his own peculiar shades of thought, and you have a most effective pioneer and a most powerful preacher of the truth. This is just what Dr. Boaz seeks to accomplish—the raising up of such men, and sending them out from Calcutta to the distant regions of India—such individuals speaking in their own mother tongue."

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, then, at the request of Dr. Boaz, offered him a few fraternal counsels, prior to his departure.

After singing—

"Father of mercies, condescend,"

the Rev. Dr. BOAZ entered the pulpit, and delivered a farewell address. He said:—"I returned to England after an absence of many years, a comparative stranger amongst you; and when I first entered the large Exeter Hall, I certainly felt that I was a stranger in my own land. But no sooner had this voice—far weaker then than now, for it has become strengthened by public exercise; this heart, not now so tremulous as then it was, for it has been strengthened by your generous sympathies, begun to be sensible of the warm atmosphere of friendship—uttered a few sentences, than I felt afraid; now I feel loath to leave you; for, though I have strong love for India, I must say, that the Christian conduct of the people of this land has bound me strongly to them also. But I came not to England to serve myself, but Christ and his cause in India, and that which has chiefly touched my heart during my visit here, amongst much pecuniary difficulty and monetary embarrassment, is the kind and generous response with which you have met my appeal for the College in Calcutta. That which was the principal object of my visit, has been materially served by the generosity of the Christian public. When I arrived here, I was told that it would be impracticable to raise the £5,000. For a space of two years and a half I have endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to bring the subject before the Christian community; and now I am happy to state, that the fund has, through their bounty, reached the £5,000, and in addition, instruments and books have been given of upwards of £400 value for the same object. And now we want, for the completion of the fund, and the erection of the institution, somewhere about three or four hundred pounds: that is, to set it fairly afloat. In taking my leave of you, I have just one request to make, and that is, that, though you may not bear me vividly in your recollection as an individual, yet you will not fail to bear that great object, to which constant reference has been made this evening, in perpetual and earnest prayer before the Throne of Grace. The foundation of that college has been laid in prayer. Every stone in its progress has, I trust, been followed by the exercise of the same grace; and my supplication to you is, that you will entreat the good Lord himself that the top-stone may be laid in prayer, and be brought forth with shoutings of 'Grace, grace unto it.' My friend Dr. Archer, in his opening address, referred, in a very striking and appropriate manner, to the importance of native agency. My own conviction on that point is so strong that I should consider it an almost idle task to return to India without the prospect of securing that object. To native agency, under God, we must look for the conversion of India to Christ. Let that, then, be a subject of prayer with you, not only that God would raise up, and send forth out of this land, well qualified men—but that he would raise up and send forth devoted men, natives of India, to teach and to preach to their fellow-countrymen 'the unsearchable riches of Christ.' The great secret, the charm of all success, is, when a man can speak to his fellow-men in their own tongue, and can communicate the message of mercy with all the power and force of idiom, and with all those varieties of language by which the gospel wins its way to the heart, and finds a lodgment in the memory and best affections of those to whom it is addressed. It comes, then, to men, not merely as the message of mercy, but commended by the living voice, speaking to them in the tongue they have been accustomed to listen to from earliest life. As far as my own feelings are concerned to-night, I feel more disqualified for speaking to you upon this subject than I ever felt before. Yet that there is the heart which can feel, though it may not be able to give full utterance to these emotions, is perfectly sure. Accept, then, the sincere thanksgiving of that heart, and listen to its entreaty, that you will follow the object for which I visited this country with your best, most earnest, and constant prayer, that God would make it an eminently successful institution, in raising up a native ministry, through whom the races of India shall be turned to the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

After singing the hymn commencing—

"Hark! what mean those lamentations," &c.,

the Rev. Dr. MASSIE proceeded to address the congregation, and after a hymn had been sung he closed the proceedings with prayer.

BELGRAVE CHAPEL, LEEDS.—On Wednesday last services were held in this chapel, in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. George W. Conder as pastor of the church assembling there. The morning service was opened by the Rev. W. Hudswell, of Salem chapel. The Rev. Thomas Stratten, of Hull, delivered an address "On the Relation of the Heavenly to the Earthly Church;" and the Rev. James Parsons, of York, "On the Duty of Co-operation with the Christian Ministry." Immediately

after the service, about 450 friends assembled in the school-room, and partook of an excellent dinner, which was provided by various members of the congregation. After dinner there was a very pleasant reciprocation of fraternal sentiment expressed by the Rev. G. W. Conder on the part of the church and himself, and heartily responded to by the Revs. W. Hudswell and H. R. Reynolds, B.A., Independent ministers of the town; the Rev. J. Stalker, Baptist minister, also of Leeds; the Rev. John Glyde, of Bradford, on behalf of the neighbouring ministers; and also by the Revs. T. Stratten and J. Parsons. In the evening, a powerful and striking sermon was preached to a large congregation by the Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, London; the Rev. J. H. Morgan, of Holbeck, having introduced the service. The day's engagements were eminently interesting and profitable, and the thorough cordiality of the proceedings harmonized with the welcome given to the pastor by his own church and congregation a few weeks ago. Many Independent ministers and friends from various parts of the West Riding were present.

SOLVA, PEMBROKESHIRE.—On Thursday, the 2nd of August, the Rev. John Jones, late of Brecon College, was ordained as co-pastor with the Rev. T. Mortimer, over the Independent church, Solva, Pembrokeshire. The services of the day were commenced by the Rev. B. Griffiths, Trefgarn, reading a portion of scripture, and engaging in prayer; the Rev. — Davies, of Penybont, stated the nature of a Christian church; the Rev. T. Mortimer proposed the questions, which were replied to with great ability by the new pastor; the Rev. W. Davies, of Fishguard, engaged in prayer; the Rev. — Jones, Crug-y-bar, gave the charge to the young pastor, which was characterised by fidelity, affectionateness, and eloquence; the Rev. J. Evans, of Hebron, preached to the church and congregation a faithful discourse. In the afternoon, the Rev. S. Evans, of Rehoboth, read the scriptures, and engaged in prayer; the Rev. S. Thomas, of Newport, preached with his usual eloquence; the Rev. — Thomas, of Tier's Cross, in English; the Rev. — Morris, of Narberth; and the Rev. B. James, Llandilo, concluded with prayer. In the evening, the Rev. W. Davies, of Fishguard, read a portion of scripture, and engaged in prayer; the Rev. W. Miles, Tyrhos; and the Rev. — Jones, of Crug-y-bar, on the duty of Mothers—a discourse that will long be remembered. The attendance of ministers and friends from other churches was numerous, the chapel being crowded to excess.

GENUINE CHRISTIAN UNION.—A correspondent writes:—"At a time like the present, when there exists so much of division in the church of Christ, it is refreshing to have brought under notice a case in which the principle of Christian union is distinctly developed. For many weeks past the members of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. W. Pegg (Baptist), whose chapel is undergoing repair, have worshipped God in Brunswick Chapel, Mile End-road (Independent), the ministers of both places preaching alternately. The two congregations have united harmoniously, and the most triumphant results have arisen. In connexion with Brunswick Chapel, there are many things of a very pleasing character. The minister preaches gratuitously, and gives £100 per year. The congregation is increasing, and, since the death of the late Rev. G. Evans, the cause of God has greatly prospered. The people have yet to grapple with many difficulties, although they have hitherto overcome all obstacles. They are, however, labouring on in faith. The chapel must have been lost to the connexion but for the devoted and persevering efforts of the minister. On Tuesday week a special meeting for prayer was held in reference to the pestilence with which the metropolis has been visited; at least 700 persons were present, consisting of Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and others, and a most delightful spirit pervaded the whole service."

THE PENALTY OF GREEDINESS.—A fisherman of Balladoole, in the Isle of Man, having baited a number of hooks with herrings for the deep-sea fishery, left them suspended in an out-building for the night. The door was open, and a lot of pigs having scented the fish, they entered to eat them; and presently every porker was fast hooked by the cheek, the tongue, or the snout. A great uproar ensued, which brought the women of the village to the spot; but in the darkness they could not see the lines, and they thought the swine bewitched; so they added to the din by their terrified clamour. When some fishermen arrived with lights, the poor pigs were liberated, at the expense of sundry gashes to extract the hooks.

THE JEWS AND THE CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* says, "It is a singular circumstance in connexion with the prevailing epidemic, that not a single fatal case has occurred amongst the Jews in Houndsditch, or the close and badly-ventilated vicinity of Petticoat-lane, a neighbourhood not over remarkable for its cleanliness." [An intelligent Jew has confirmed this statement to us; and explained it by reference to the direct and intended sanitary character of many of the Jewish religious observances.]

A BLACKSMITH was lately summoned to the County Court as a witness in a dispute between two of his workmen. The Judge, after hearing the testimony, asked him why he did not advise them to settle the matter, as the costs had already amounted to three times the disputed sum. He replied, "I t-o-l-d the f-o-o-l-s to s-e-e-t-l-e; for I said the clerk would tak their coats, the lawyers their sh-i-r-ts, and if they got into your honour's clutches you'd ski-i-n 'em!" —*Nottingham Mercury*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "RECORD" AND THE TRUSTEES OF COWARD COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Open as your columns have ever been to correct error, I have ventured to intrude a few lines to show how *unfair* and *unjust* the *Record* newspaper has proved towards the trustees of Coward College and Dissenters generally.

On reading a statement made by that journal, that a Mr. Morell was Tutor of Coward College, and hearing of the tendency of his work recently published, which of course I did not believe; but in the next *Record* a sort of apology was made, which, in my opinion, makes the matter worse. It is stated that Mr. Morell is no longer connected with Coward College. The fact is, this said Mr. Morell never was in any way associated with the institution.

As I have no high opinion of the *Record's* principles, having forwarded them a letter to contradict the assertion, and they not having the honesty to publish it, I feel, Sir, it is high time that statements made of this nature ought to be denied in our own journals; not that I fear such attacks injuring "Dissent," but for the love of truth. It does seem that the Editor sees nothing bad enough in Dissent, but in order to have his *SAY*, resorts to the most contemptible mode of propagating "falsehood."

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
Islington, 6th Sept., 1849. G. L. W.

THE TERM "CHURCH"—ABSURD CONFUSION OF TERMS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—What meaneth this new nomenclature, whereby a building is designated by that high and holy and honourable name of "Church"—new in the direction to which I refer? Nonconformists have been accustomed to maintain that the people are the Church, and that Christian people are the Church of Jesus Christ; and that both confusion and delusion are the consequence when a building is made to bear that name. Such has been the witness for truth generally made by those who prefer to be guided by reason and divine revelation rather than by the benighted and superstitious customs of the world.

But we live to see strange things. Why, the very parties who have against the Church of England maintained that *that* is no church which is made of brick and wood and stone, see fit to aggrandize their own buildings by the name of churches. I wonder why and wherefore. I wish, Sir, that some of your readers would favour us with a little light on this subject, and say by what authority this is ever done.

Among Cruden's definitions of a church is no one answerable to that of a building; and I know of no passage of scripture at all favourable to it, save Acts xix. 37, of which Barnes says, "As no such churches had then been built, this translation is unhappy, and is not at all demanded by the original." Why, then, should this be done, especially by Nonconformists? Unless the more learned can show that the meaning of the word "Church" justifies its application to a building, or Holy Scripture warrants it, what can induce it? If neither truth nor accuracy, reason nor scripture, can it be merely pride, or a spirit of emulation, or a trimming, crooked, time-serving policy?

My attention has been attracted to this subject by means of a new place of worship erected at Wolverhampton. Its opening, or dedication, was announced in very large type, describing the building as a Congregational Church, and the report of its opening under that designation has gone the round of the papers—and your own, Sir, the *Nonconformist*, admitted it without remark, at which I wondered greatly.

Yet, locally, the error has not passed without rebuke. The Rev. J. A. James stumbled and demurred at the word "Church," in the morning; and in the evening, the Rev. Dr. Raffles delivered a noble and admirable discourse on Eph. i. 22, 23, "And gave him to be the head over all things to the Church, which is his body"—shivering and scattering to the winds the assumption of a building as a Church of Christ. Also a large number of the little enclosed tract, "Reasons, &c.," has been circulated with some good effect in the town and neighbourhood.

Yet further, Sir, especially as you have given circulation and publicity to what I venture to denominate the error, I wish that either you, or some of your correspondents, would favour your readers with a little further light on this subject; while I remain your reader, admirer, and an earnest, and wishing to be

A CONSISTENT NONCONFORMIST.

A COUPLE OF IMPOSTORS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me a little space to caution your readers against a man calling himself Breslin, *alias* Butler, who is now travelling through the country for the purpose of selling a book entitled "Farewell to the Pope and Popery," of which he represents himself to be the author.

On the strength of several names of highly respectable ministers, chiefly in Wales and its neighbourhood, I was foolish enough to give him a qualified recommendation, but have since ascertained that he is a worthless impostor. I trust, therefore, that all who see this notice will be upon their guard against him.

JOHN PENNY.

Coleford, Gloucestershire, Sept. 10, 1849.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you favour me by warning ministers and others, against an impostor who has since last year traversed the country from Scotland to Southampton, with his *made-up* tale of distress? He uses, as suits his purpose, the names of Mr. James Hume, of Mount Hermon, Jamaica, Captain Milbourn, of the missionary vessel "Dove," and my own; and has too well succeeded in obtaining considerable sums of money from the benevolent. He came to me last year in Scotland, and could be identified.

Your insertion of this will much oblige,

Yours very truly,

JOHN CLARKE,

Missionary from Africa.

3, Cornwall Cottages, Grove-lane, Camberwell,
September 7th, 1849.

THE DROPPED MARRIAGE BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to the dropped Marriage Bill of last session, and to the importance of our position as Dissenters in relation to it. From an extract of a letter from Mr. Wortley to myself, which I enclose for your information, it appears that our support is both desired and needed; and it is not at all too soon to familiarize the minds of our people with the subject through the press. It is to me, I confess, a subject of great importance, not only in its social bearings generally, but in its bearings on our churches in particular. The *Baptist Magazine* and the *Primitive Church Magazine* have already noticed it, and the *Eclectic Review* (I believe) will do so. I address this note to you, in common with other gentlemen connected with the Dissenting press, and in hope that you may see it your duty to aid in diffusing excitement and information on the subject throughout our body at large.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

London, Sept. 5, 1849.

J. H. HINTON.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P., on the dropped Marriage Bill:—

"August 26, 1849.

"It is my intention to re-introduce the bill to which you refer at the very beginning of the session, and to press it through the House of Commons, if possible, before Easter. In the House of Lords I regret to have to anticipate a very formidable opposition; and, therefore, it is very important that those who have an interest in the question should spare no exertion to influence public opinion, and, through the force of public opinion, to sway the decision of the Lords. Hitherto, I confess that I have been disappointed at the absence of anything like a systematic support from the Dissenters; for, though an important petition was presented by Mr. C. Lushington, signed by 108 of the principal ministers of Dissenting congregations, no general movement had been made; and yet, considering the high ground of Church authority and canonical decision which was taken by the opponents of the Marriage Bill, the question really becomes one of religious liberty.

"If the organization of the Dissenting bodies could be used for procuring petitions, it would, in my judgment, be of immense value, for though there will be a considerable majority in the House of Commons in favour of the bill, there will, unless some new impulse be given, be little chance of success in the House of Lords, and it is not a subject on which it is easy to keep up any strong public feeling. On the other hand, I believe the petitions of the opponents to be nearly exhausted."

ADMISSION TO A CATHOLIC CONVENT.—On Saturday, two young ladies went through the ceremony of what is termed "taking the veil," or entering upon their novitiate, previously to being professed as nuns, at the new convent of the Good Shepherd, the second Catholic institution of the kind in Hammsmith. One of the ladies, says a correspondent, "whose name did not transpire, is from Guernsey, and entered as a lay-sister. The other, Miss Ryder, is highly connected, and, as we were informed, is a convert to the Catholic faith. Amongst the friends who attended to witness her separation from the world, were the Honourable Mrs. S. Murray, the Honourable Miss Frazer, and the Honourable Miss Methuen. Her brother and sisters were also present. Being assembled at one side of the chapel, adjoining the convent, and the nuns, about twelve in number, being ranged at the other, both facing the altar, the young ladies proceeded to turn to the threshold of the sanctuary, where *prie dieu* were prepared for them, and, kneeling down, a hymn was chanted by a choir of girls from the cloisters to the Virgin Mary, whose nativity the Catholic church that day celebrated. The Rev. Dr. Wiseman (assisted by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, chaplain to the convent, the Rev. Mr. Searle and Rev. Mr. Guidex) then said a low mass, at which the two novitiates and the entire community received the sacrament, and afterwards, assuming his episcopal insignia, delivered a lengthened exhortation to them on the necessity of walking in the footsteps of the blessed Virgin, who, though the chosen of God, had to bear a life of trials and anxieties ending in fearful anguish." The rev. prelate's discourse was followed by prayers special to the occasion and the blessing of the robes, &c. The ladies then withdrew to cast aside their worldly attire—Miss Ryder being dressed as a bride, with a rich lace veil suspended from her head (the lay-sisters plainly), and returned in the garb of the order of the Good Shepherd, when they were invested by the bishop with the veil, as an emblem of modesty and purity, and to conceal them from the eyes of the world. They also received from his hands a rosary, to remind them "that they were consecrated to the Blessed Virgin." More prayers being said and hymns sung, they kissed each of their "Sisters in Christ," and after bowing before the altar, left the edifice.

FIGHT BETWEEN WOMEN.—The *Bedford Times* reports an Amazonian battle. On the borders of Raxton and Wilden parishes are some fields the gleaming of which is disputed by the neighbouring parishioners. The other day, the women fought for the prize. The Wilden women were gleaming, when the Raxtonians resolved to expel them. A fierce battle ensued; caps and bonnets flew about, hair was torn from the head, and there was a terrible clamour. The invaders were successful, on account of superior numbers; the Raxton women counting nearly sixty, the Wilden hardly thirty.

THE VACANCY in the office of physician to the St. Thomas's Hospital, occasioned by the death of Dr. Henry Burton, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. J. Risdon Bennett, one of the assistant physicians.

There has been an enormous increase in the quantity of brandy taken out of bond in Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence of the demand for that stimulant caused by cholera.

LEAVES FROM LIFE.

PICKED UP DURING FOURTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

By NEVILLE WILLIAMS.

"It is a strange thing that in sea voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sea and sky, men should make diaries; but in land-travelling, wherein so much is to be observed, men, for the most part, omit it; as if chance were fitter to be registered than observation."—*Old Book.*

CHAP. I.—GET TO THE COUNTRY.

It is now many years ago that I found myself one bitterly cold drizzling afternoon, in the month of November, on board the good ship "Clarendon," bound for Jamaica. There had been, for a few weeks previously, so much to say and to do, to see and to hear; such meetings and partings, so many special messages and injunctions, such unlimited orders to send home kegs of tamarinds and boxes of preserves, that in the preparation for departure one had well-nigh forgotten that there was a *real* vessel in the docks in which we were to make our *real* voyage. Besides which we were only just married: the honeymoon "had not half filled her horns," so that there was some slight excuse for misty memories and foggish recollections of all matters saving and except that one connubial circumstance.

But we were now on board ship—there were our boxes—there were our minor traps—there was our bedding—and there too last, but not least, was our wife, quietly leaning against the companion-hatchway: not crying. Ladies that have a talent for hysterics should never go abroad; they will often find it necessary to have portable human happiness, just as much as portable soup and tin-meats.

Our mission to the West Indies was of some importance: great changes in the social and political relations of the slaves were about to take place; and we, with some others (now, alas! mostly in their graves) were appointed to watch the progress of these great changes, to report on the same, and meanwhile to facilitate, by all available means, the safe transition of a degraded and enslaved population into a condition of untroubled liberty.

And here let my readers allow me to assure them, on the faith of a true man, that every circumstance about to be narrated here is a veritable record of actual facts, transcribed from journals kept at the time, and that names only are altered, to prevent the possibility of needless pain to the feelings of any.

Our voyage was better than an average one; with the exception of the usual roll and tumble in the Bay of Biscay, we had fine weather all the way; and, in addition to this, we were very fortunate in picking-up plenty of amusement on the way; every possible pleasant thing that could happen on a voyage happened that same voyage, just to prevent our thinking too exclusively on Black Jack, the Jamaica Devil, or the West Indian Plague, *alias* the Yellow Fever.

The accuracy with which we "made the land," in such exact accordance with our reckoning, formed a striking contrast to the following strange circumstance: narrated in an old volume entitled "Notes on the West Indies, written during the Expedition under the Command of Sir Ralph Abercromby." The writer was the medical officer on board the general's ship. "Before," says he, "the 'Lord Sheffield' made Barbadoes we were boarded by a sloop of war, and received information that we were within sixty leagues of the land. This intelligence was very opportune, as we were in no certainty regarding our latitude and longitude, and must have proceeded in fear during the night, or created much delay by shortening sail."

We, however, "picked up" Jamaica just right. The captain said we should be off Morant Point in the morning; and in the morning, when we rose, there was Morant Point,* with its ugly coral reef running out into the sea, and the cruel breakers remorselessly dashing over the rocks that cropped up every here and there from the waters, and beyond, oh! what a Paradise of scenery was stretching away—right away to the Blue Mountains, wholly enveloped in rolling clouds. It was looking on this very scenery, with his vessel probably just where our good ship was, that Columbus, sitting down to write to his royal patrons, Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, thus eulogized the eastern end of Jamaica:—"This country as far exceeds all others in beauty and conveniency, as the sun surpasses the moon in brightness and splendour."

We anchored off Port Royal the same night, and having received on board the Health-officer, and the Customs-officer, and the agent of the consignees, we retired to rest, anticipating a pleasant pull up to Kingston, about eight miles, in the cool of the morning. Reader, did you ever sleep on board ship after coming to an anchor? if not, you are ignorant of one of the strangest and profoundest sensations of perfect quiet that can be realized. You have upon the voyage become familiar with daily and nightly noise: the rush of the vessel through the waters, seemingly so very close to your berth, the patrole upon the deck, the call of the watch, the sudden cry, "All hands on deck here," the holy-stoning the decks in the morning, and nameless other noises, have all become so natural to you that you

* There has been a noble lighthouse built there since.

would feel perfectly at a loss if you missed them. But let the vessel drop anchor, and you sleep on board, and the stillness is positively appalling: now and then a little gentle creak in the timbers, a slight ripple in the water, or a sentry's gun on shore, but in your cabin you are oppressed, overpowered, stupified with the sudden and unusual stillness; the ear cannot understand how this burden is removed in a moment from the tympanum, and the eye refuses to sleep because it is so oppressively silent and still.

Long before day we were up, and leaning out of our cabin-window, gazing at the peerless beauty of Venus, giving such a light that it cast a well-defined shadow from every object on which it fell, and from our eye to the horizon marking a broad stream of liquid lustre on the quivering waters. How we hailed the sunrise gun from the Battery, and how roll after roll repeated hundreds of times was it reverberated—again, and again, and again, and on almost endless, till you seemed to see, as well as hear, the sound gradually dying away upon the Carpenters mountains on the one side, and the bare Port Royal hills on the other.

The boatmen were off early, and having with difficulty selected one from among the noisy, brawling crowd of abusive boatmen, who were shouting the wonderful names of their canoes into our ears with fearful vociferation, names apparently selected from all the "Little Warblers" that ever issued from the warbling press of London, we got into the "One-eyed Susan," and to the air of

"I know a lass, I love her yet,
She is as black as any jet," &c.,

our four stout fellows pulled away, and in an hour's time we were in the ancient city of Kingston. But here, if ever, did we understand the *"omne ignotum pro magis"*; it was distance, and nothing but distance, that lent enchantment to the scene. It is a common observation, however, that applies to all tropical towns, east and west, that the first actual knowledge of them is so totally different from the anticipations which a distant prospect of them creates, that the mind recoils with utter repugnance from the disappointment and disgust you cannot help feeling. Huge pigs—so huge and bony that we actually asked what brute that was, on seeing the first—turning up heaps of redolent and reeking garbage; lean dogs, disputing with the useful, but obscene buzzard (the *aura vultura**) for the foul remnants of a starved cat; horrid black crabs, ensconced snugly inside a piece of putridity, tearing away, with impetuous gusto the disgusting feculence; and nameless other sights and smells, were the first that met our astonished senses as we landed.

We soon established ourselves in a comfortable lodging-house, kept then by a Miss Clark, a coloured lady, whose numerous children running about the house first gave us a peep into the domestic manners of the West Indies. "It was the custom of the country," and our after experience led us not so much to condemn, as to deplore, the existence of this demoralizing social observance. But of this more hereafter. We were very well provided for; and the entire absence of all consciousness of any female disrespectability in the circumstance of being an unmarried mother, enabled our hostess to discharge her duties with a dignity that would have done credit to any English lady. Happily, in this respect, the tendencies of society have long been upwards, and a marked general improvement in this "bad eminence" (for it was such in all the West Indies), has taken place. Let us be just in our condemnation, and not visit upon the handsome, but uneducated, quadroon and mustee woman the iniquities with which she became acquainted only by contact with polished, Christian Europeans. We remember the school, and often visited it, in Spanish Town, in which at one time were four or five coloured and illegitimate children of the Governor of the island, the late Duke of Manchester. Can we, therefore, wonder that untaught women, whose only birthright was their beauty, and whose only means of progress upwards in society was this adoption of an immemorial custom, readily consented to lose their identity by becoming the possession of a white man? And if all the truth must be told, let it be added that we have seen instances of proud attachment, of worshipping fondness, of spotless fidelity, and of unvarying modesty, on the part of these coloured women towards him who ought to have been their husband, and towards their offspring too, that would have adorned the most refined society in England.

Having little to detain us in Kingston, and there being very little to see there, we soon proceeded to Spanish Town, thirteen miles distant, the seat of Government, and of all the law-offices of the island. The Government-square is a noble range of buildings, and has an imposing appearance; but beyond that, Spanish Town is a beggarly assortment of empty houses, and dilapidated grandeur in close neighbourhood with obtrusive poverty. Here we had letters of introduction to deliver, and this being done, the usual result followed. Persons who have never been abroad fancy that if they secure a few letters of introduction for their friends who

* This bird is of such utility in clearing away all putrescent substances, that there is a penalty of £3 sterling inflicted on any who kill one.

may be going abroad, to some well-known individuals of official or personal influence, or to men of mark and note in the mercantile world, they have done a fine thing for you. They forget that these persons are receiving such letters of introduction every week, and that more than the ordinary courtesies of life on the receipt of such letters are perfectly out of the question. We never knew but one or two instances in which they have done any good at all; we have known many where they have done vast harm. Many a young man delivers his letters, and waits and waits, expecting that surely one out of all those who will be "so happy to serve him at any time," will do something good for him, and thus waiting in idleness, doing nothing but commencing sangaree and Havannahs, he fixes upon himself a character which he afterwards finds it hard, perhaps impossible, to shake off. He is disappointed in not being helped by the gentleman who was the intimate friend of a friend of his father's; he is chagrined to think that the college chum of his uncle's nephew does not help him in any way; and as his money is running short, he thinks it time to stir, and he waits upon some mercantile firm and offers his services. "You arrived about a month ago, we believe?"—"I did, Sir." "Ah! yes! you have been staying at the Cross Keys since then, we believe?"—"I have, Sir." "Ah! yes! rather an expensive place! Very easy to contract bad habits in the West Indies! It is not the general custom for young men out of situations to drink sangaree before noon!"—"No, Sir, but I have been waiting an answer to my letters of introduction, and was obliged to remain in lodgings until then." "Ah! yes! very good! Must exert yourself, Sir! must put your shoulder to the wheel, Sir! Cross Keys is rather an expensive place, Sir! fine billiard-tables there, Sir! Sorry we cannot do anything for you, Sir; our *vacancies* are supplied direct from England; our young men come direct to us, not to the Cross Keys, Sir! Shall be very happy to serve you, Sir, at any future time, if it is in our power. Good morning, Sir!"

Such we know to be the result of many, very many, letters of introduction; and the poor bearer of them has frequently gone home to his lodgings, mortified, confounded, and perplexed, for his last available dollar is close at hand; he takes a good strong glass to make him sleep at night; wakes up with fever in the morning—by night it has increased—the doctor is sent for the next day—the clergyman the next—and the grave-digger the next. This is no fiction! Would to Heaven it were! It is true to the letter in hundreds of cases.

We say decidedly to every young man going abroad, never think about letters of introduction: they will be a bore—perhaps a plague to you: go and rely on yourself, and make a stern rule of being independent of every thing, except the true and noble impulses of your inner nature, the impulses your mother educated in your boyhood, and you will succeed—you must—for then you will command success.

We were rather more fortunate in the deliverance of ours. We had happily nothing dependent on them. Our place was secured and our salary fixed: mixing up two hackneyed quotations we say, "*O si sis omnes! sua si bona norint.*" We did know our own *bona*, and kept them until yellow fever drove us away for renovation. One morning we went with the first: it was addressed to a Master in Chancery, the Hon. Edward Gallior. A very small specimen of a black boy, a most tiny Day and Martin, received us, having very tight whites on that threatened an eruption every moment. Handing him our letter and our card, he vanished—and then reappeared—"Massa too glad—he very proud your father remember him: he say you shall walk up stairs." We went up; a little pleasant conversation passed: we accepted an invitation to dinner: he was very happy to see us: drank a glass of wine to our future prosperity; another to absent friends; another to "wives and sweet-hearts;" another to something else, and so on—and finally would always be glad to see us when he was in town, or at Palmetto Lodge, where he lived out of term. Our juvenile black friend surmised we were not coming that way again, and took the opportunity of telling a glorious fiction. We were going through the passage to the doorway, when the young urchin, stepping up to us, begged us for a "macaroni" (a shilling) on the ground that when he carried our letter up stairs the first time his master swore at him, and said he wanted no strangers again, until, said he, "Me tell him you was a special handsome buckra, just like him brother!"

We burnt the rest of our introductory letters: we were now in the country: "the world was all before us, where to choose our place of rest."

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.—The state of the grammar-schools all over the country, exposed by the report of a commission, forms one of the blackest records in the whole history of abuse; and these schools were the exclusive possession of the Church.—*Daily News.*

A girl has been discovered on board an American ship in the guise of a sailor. She shipped at Nantucket, as a "green hand," and until her sex was discovered she did her duty well. She is the daughter of a shoemaker at New York. On her disguise being penetrated she was landed at Paita.

THE CHOLERA.

The following is the Return of Deaths from Cholera and Diarrhoea reported to the General Board of Health for the week ending September 8, 1849:—

METROPOLIS.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
In Holborn	17	2
St. Giles and St. George	44	3
West London Union	35	6
St. George, Southwark	84	4
Greenwich	90	10
Bethnal-green	55	10
Bermondsey	73	6
St. Olave's	28	1
Stepney	16	7
Lambeth	374	25
Whitechapel	80	13
St. George-in-the-East	91	3
St. Mary, Newington	149	8
St. Marylebone	31	10
St. Pancras	48	6
Poplar	33	8
St. George, Hanover-square	14	5
Wandsworth	46	8
Kensington	31	14
Strand	19	3
St. Luke's	23	13
St. Saviour's, Southwark	65	7
Clerkenwell	9	3
Islington	37	10
Camden Town	84	6
City of London	19	3
Hackney	9	7
St. James's, Westminster	19	0
Hampstead	1	0
Lewisham	18	4
East London Union	23	4
Shoreditch	113	11
Rotherhithe	36	8
Chelsea	36	6
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	5	3
Westminster	54	6
Edmonton	20	1
Total	1,896	235

COUNTRY.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
In Liverpool	133	24
Merthyr Tydfil	7	0
Clifton	83	8
Carmarthen	13	0
Swansea	33	0
Portsea	28	9
Salisbury	6	3
Newcastle-under-Lyne	44	0
Tynemouth	83	2
Brighton	24	16
Neath	28	0
Bradford, York	59	14
Sculcoates	116	13
Bristol	60	3
Gravesend	18	3
St. Germans	47	0
Rochford	16	1
Cardiff	9	0
Dover	16	1
Leeds	188	19
Hunslet	116	9
Wolverhampton and Selsdon	253	16
Barnstaple	10	3
East Stonehouse	13	3
Hull	280	22
Salford	42	13
Bolton	20	9
Tavistock	31	1
Manchester	78	28
Gainsborough	49	7
Atcham	16	4
Ashton-under-Lyne	15	16
Alderbury	17	13
Boughton	17	4
Bedminster	31	0
Birmingham	0	23
Canterbury	14	6
Chorlton	46	7
Chertsey	23	9
Chester-le-Street	11	0
Crickhowell, from Aug. 7.	51	1
Croydon	13	1
Coventry	24	3
Exeter	16	3
Eton (Iver)	19	5
Ecclesfield	13	0
Sundry places	138	310
Total	2,513	450

SCOTLAND.	Deaths.
In Dundee	76
Perth	13
Hawick	15
Sundry places	33
Total	137

GENERAL TOTAL OF THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.		
	Deaths.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
London and Vicinity	1,896	235
England and Wales	2,513	450
Scotland	137	0
General Total ...	4,470	685

DAILY RETURNS					
	Sept. 5.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9, 10.
	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
In London, &c.	232	307	273	328	439
Engld. & Wales	429	355	465	604	856
Scotland	29	24	22	13	43
Total	690	686	760	945	1331

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON ACCOUNT OF THE EPIDEMIC.—At the Cabinet Council held at Balmoral on Wednesday last, a form of prayer to avert the cholera was agreed on. At a special meeting of the Board of Congregational Ministers in London, held on Thursday, it was resolved to recommend that Wednesday next [to-day], be set apart by the churches of the Congregational order in London and the country,

as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer, in reference to the prevailing epidemic. Wednesday last was, to a considerable extent, regarded throughout the diocese of York as a day of humiliation and prayer. Special services, under the sanction of the Archbishop, were held in the various churches in Hull, "to acknowledge the hand of Almighty God in the present awful visitation, and to implore the removal of the existing calamity." There were services in the churches both in the forenoon and evening. The general observance was increased by the Wesleyans having selected the same day for the like purpose; but that which appeared to produce the greatest effect, was a notice from the mayor, placarded on Tuesday morning week, requesting the inhabitants to close their places of business during the hours of divine service. In most of the churches and chapels, on the preceding Sabbath, and indeed for several weeks past, special allusion had been made to "the scourge," and exhortations had been founded thereon. The Wesleyans had held special prayer-meetings, and particularly on Monday week; on the following Wednesday they had public meetings for prayer at eight o'clock, and at noon, in their principal chapels, and special services in the same in the evening. The ministers of some other denominations have not only held special meetings, but have been most laborious in their attentions to the sick and dying. In the City, on Tuesday week, the Rev. Thomas Binney held three services in the Weigh-house Chapel—at seven and eleven in the morning, and at seven in the evening—all of which were attended by large numbers, and characterised by a tone of deep devotional feeling. Similar meetings, on the same day, were held by the Rev. James Sherman, in Surrey Chapel; and, indeed, throughout the metropolis, during the past week, meetings for intercessory prayer have been general.

We lament to have to announce the death of Mr. Cash, of cholera. He died at Hastings, on Wednesday evening last, and is the second of the Brighton directors swept off by the prevailing fatal epidemic. Mr. Cash was the chairman of the late Eastern Counties Court of Inquiry.—*Sun*.

DEATH OF WILLIAMS, THE CHARTIST CONVICT, FROM CHOLERA.—On Saturday evening, a long inquiry took place before Mr. Langham, the deputy-coroner for Westminster, at the Westminster House of Correction, concerning the death of Joseph Williams, aged thirty-five, the well-known Chartist convict, who died from an attack of Asiatic cholera. The inquiry was adjourned.

Two cases of cholera have occurred during the last week at Birmingham, but both were imported cases. In the neighbouring town of Bilston, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, and Bridgenorth, the ravages have been fearful. In Bolton, also, the disease has been very destructive. It has spread to all the manufacturing districts; but, where strong medical staffs have been appointed, the proportion of fatal cases appears to be less alarming. In Hull, however, the deaths have been more numerous, in proportion to the population, than in any other part of the kingdom. The number of deaths from cholera last week was 379; from diarrhoea, 35; total number of deaths, 491; the previous weekly average being slightly above 41. At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Bullock, the aged rector of St. Paul's, and Mr. Williams, one of the district visiting surgeons, have fallen victims to their assiduous attention to the poor of the district. In Merthyr and its neighbourhood, the cholera is rather on the increase. From Ireland, the reports are more favourable, and there are evident symptoms of an abatement of the disease. In Sligo, however, it is still rife; and in Thurles, it has broken out a second time.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—In the middle of the month of August the cholera appeared in a village in the district of Magdeburg, and caused great alarm from the fatal nature of the attacks, the number of deaths being disproportionately high compared with the number of the population. While the disease was at its height, a fire broke out and threatened the whole place with destruction; it required the exertions of nearly all the inhabitants to confine it to the house where it originated; three persons lying ill of the cholera had to be carried through the flames. It was expected that the terror would increase the disease; but it is a singular fact that the reverse occurred; there has not been a single case since, and the persons rescued from the fire recovered. Military surgeons state that the number of sick in an army always decreases if there is a near prospect of a battle.—*Times*.

CONFLICTING MODES OF TREATMENT.—Among the current methods of treating cholera, two are vaunted by their respective advocates as signally successful. These are, the calomel treatment practised by Dr. Ayre, and the saline treatment of Dr. Stevens. The latter gentleman alleges, that of 1,000 cases of cholera treated according to his system, not more than 6 per cent. have proved fatal. If there is no fallacy in this statement, then cholera is stripped of its terror, and sinks to the rank of a very manageable disease. If fallacy there is, it should not be left unexposed. Again: the Homœopathic practitioners profess to have been more successful than their allopathic rivals in curing cholera, in the ratio of 3 or 4 to 1. Furthermore, they declare that they possess medicines which are prophylactic against cholera; that these medicines have been administered to 150,000 persons in Vienna, and to 80,000 in Hungary and Poland, and that, in not one of those instances, did the result belie their preservative qualities. If this is true, why should any one die of cholera in England? If it is not true, why is not the assertion disproved? Calomel, or saline so-

lutions, or infinitesimal doses of white hellebore—to which of these shall we have recourse under the visitation of this terrible epidemic?—*Spectator*.

THE FIRING OF HEAVY GUNS.—This plan is by no means novel, having been recently practised in many places in Turkey infected with the plague and small-pox, with success. This plan could be tried in a few hours, and, if done early in the morning, would occasion little, if any, inconvenience, as the streets in which the process was carried on might be stopped up for the very short time the operation would occupy; and the noise of the reports would not be greater than that occasioned by the Tower guns on saluting days, while the expense would be altogether trifling.—*Correspondent of the Daily News*.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND CHOLERA.—The fear of death from this fell malady has had a material effect upon the business of the best assurance offices, as, to use a common expression, there has been quite a "run upon them" during the last two months. It is satisfactory, however, to state that the claims upon these companies on account of cholera, and, indeed, on account of deaths from all causes, have not exceeded the estimated mortality at this season of the year, when the number of deaths from all maladies are periodically greater than at any other period of the twelve months.—*Reporter*.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—This fearful and fatal scourge of the nineteenth century, is most awful in its visitations in the counties of Durham and Northumberland just now. In the colliery districts its ravages are most fatal. In the villages on the sea-board of the South-east part of Northumberland, the increase of deaths during the last week has been very serious; and it is to be feared that many of the inhabitants, giving way to fear, are neglecting those duties and charities to the sick and dying that the calls of humanity demand. The sea-port town of North Shields has been afflicted with this epidemic during the last two weeks, and the proportion of deaths to recoveries has been very large. It does not abate in that town. On Sunday there were ten fatal cases. The lively little country town of Barnard Castle has been also a heavy sufferer. The fatal cases were very numerous, and very sudden last week. Mr. Pratt, a large manufacturer, and either two or three of his daughters, were carried off most suddenly, one after the other; and we understand nearly all the principal inhabitants have left the town. It is most remarkable that this town during all former epidemics has entirely escaped—and now, though well situated, and remarkably clean, it should suffer more in proportion than any other town in the district. It is remarkable, too, that though North Shields has been so fatally attacked, South Shields, the sister borough, has been comparatively free of the disease. It is supposed that the vapours from the large Alkali Works in the later town partake of a disinfecting quality. The producing cause of this disease seems beyond human comprehension. People stand in awe, and wonder and tremble.—*From our Correspondent*.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VINDICATION OF HIMSELF.—The *Ordre*, a Paris journal, publishes a long and interesting account of a visit paid by "M. L.—," a French gentleman, to Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in November last. The ex-King led his visitor into a long retrospective conversation; listened with readiness to friendly but explicit statements as to the state of feeling in France, and made copious explanations of his own conduct. His motives in permitting the revolution of February 1848 to gain head without effective resistance do not differ from those already ascribed to him: he was misled as to the sufficiency of his concession at each stage—told that disturbance would cease on the appointment of a Reformist Ministry; then, on his abdication. He was asked to appoint the Duchess of Orleans as Regent, but refused, because that would have been illegal. He refused to authorize the military suppression of the revolt, because he would not purchase the continued tenure of his throne with French blood. He acquitted the French people of blame, on the score that they had been deluded into a hatred of all authority; but he severely blamed his Ministers and others who had professed to be his political supporters, for not speaking out when he was assailed by calumny. It was a popular fallacy, to suppose that he had accepted any "programme" offered to him by General Lafayette at the Hotel de Ville—he only assented to Lafayette's proposition that he should personify "a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions." He had continually urged his Ministers to refute that statement, and once he wrote a contradiction, which he signed "Un Bourgeois de Paris," to be published in the papers; but Casimir Périé said that the contradiction should be incorporated in some important Ministerial speech, and put the manuscript in his pocket. The King acquiesced; but the contradiction was never made, although he repeatedly urged it on his council. Indeed, notwithstanding the stories of his personal dictation, he had always governed constitutionally; and, though he urged his views as "a King and a Frenchman," they were freely canvassed by his Ministers, and he always yielded when he was in the minority. The ex-King disclaimed the wealth ascribed to him, and the imputed efforts to augment it; and he avowed "poverty." "Not that in this noble England," he said, "offers of assistance have been wanting to me. Grand Dieu! they have been heaped upon me; they have been disguised under the most kind and most ingenious forms; but I refused them all." The same writer afterwards repeated his call, at the King's invitation; but found him so worn out with attending the Prince de Joinville's sick bed, that he abstained from intruding.

THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

Orders were issued by the General Board of Health, on Thursday, for the closing of the graveyard of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, and that of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of Christchurch, Westminster, on the reports of their inspector, Dr. Gavin Milroy; and for the closing of the Cross-bones Burial-ground, St. Saviour's, Southwark, on the report of Mr. Grainger.

On Friday the General Board of Health, on the report of their inspector, Dr. Gavin Milroy, ordered the burial-ground of the Tottenham Court-road Chapel to be closed.

At a meeting of the City Committee of Health on Wednesday, Mr. Bunning, the City architect, reported his search through the City for a site for a temporary hospital to receive cholera patients, and his determination that the vacant space lately occupied by the Fleet Prison was the most eligible. It was agreed that the temporary cholera hospital should be erected there.

A letter was read from the Central Board of Health, recommending visitation from house to house. Mr. Simon, the Public Health Officer, reported his plans for carrying out this suggestion. He would place the city in three districts under medical supervision at once, and appoint as many medical assistants as, in the progress of the malady, might be considered necessary; and a medical superintendent to receive reports, to attend at his own house in the City at certain hours, and attend the committee daily. With respect to a hospital for cholera patients, he recommended a light, well-ventilated building, capable of containing from sixty to one hundred beds, with four nurses to each division, and having accommodation as a dead-house. It was agreed to carry out these plans. On the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved to advertise for medical assistants; with preference to naval and military surgeons on half-pay, as they have seen cholera in all its varieties in those countries where it proved most disastrous.

At the Thursday's sitting a numerous deputation from the Ward of Farringdon-without, headed by Alderman Sidney, waited on the Committee to remonstrate against the placing of a cholera hospital on the site of the Fleet Prison; declaring that it was a great hardship on the ward to have it made the point on which cholera patients from the whole City of London should be congregated; and urging that the site was itself a bad one, from its proximity to the Fleet ditch. After discussion, it was resolved that the original determination should be adhered to. The deputation threatened to resist the decision with all their might.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Friday, to consider the propriety of increasing the powers granted to the Committee of Health, &c. Alderman Sidney stated that there is superabundant accommodation still available in the great hospitals. In Bartholomew's Hospital there are beds for 70 cholera patients, and only 30 cases; in the West London Union Hospital, room for 18 more patients; the Greville-street Hospital has offered to receive 100 cholera patients from the City. These statements had much influence on the debate, and made the Lord Mayor alter his opinion and declare against the temporary hospital. Ultimately, therefore, an amendment on the report of the committee was carried; and the prayer of the deputation, for the removal forthwith of the temporary tent in Farringdon-street, was complied with.

The vestry of the parish of Allhallows the Great, at the commencement of this year, unanimously resolved to discontinue burying in the vault and churchyard, which were, immediately, the one planted, the other bricked up, and arrangements made with a suburban cemetery company for the interment of their poorer parishioners.

On Monday, on the report of Dr. Gavin Milroy, the General Board of Health ordered the Spadfields burial-grounds, and also the burial-grounds at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and the St. Thomas's burial-ground, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, to be closed.

STATISTICS OF METROPOLITAN BURIAL-GROUNDS.—In area, the parochial grounds take up 176 acres and 3-10ths; the Protestant Dissenters, 8 acres and 7-10ths; the Roman Catholics, 3-10ths of an acre; the Jews, 9 acres and 2-10ths; Swedish Chapel, 1-10th; undescribed, 10 acres and 9-10ths; private, 12 acres and 6-10ths. Total of intramural, 218 acres and 1-10th; total of new cemeteries, 260 acres and 6-10ths.

	Annual No. of burials exclusive of vault burials.	Average annual No. of burials per acre.	Highest No. of burials per acre in any ground.	Lowest No. of burials per acre in any ground.
Parochial grounds	35,747	191	5,073	11
Protestant Dissenters	1,715	197	1,210	6
Roman Catholics	270	1,043	1,613	814
Jews	340	33	52	13
Swedish Chapel	10	108	—	—
Undescribed	2,197	294	1,109	5
Private	5,112	405	2,323	50
Total intramural	44,355	203	203	46
Total of new cemeteries ..	3,336	13	13	4
Vault burials	789	—	—	—

It is computed that it requires seven years for a layer of bodies to decay in the metropolis.—*Barfield and Weld's Statistical Companion*.

Among other indications of the spread of infidelity in the English Church is the appearance of a work on "Religious Ignorance," by Alexander G. G. Crawford, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

On Wednesday, Mr. Coleman, the landlord of Manning's house, appeared in the Southwark Court, and complained of newspaper reports that he had refused to allow the police to make further searches in the house, and had let the house to a new tenant. He had not let it, and did not mean to let it at present. The flooring of several rooms had been taken up, and the whole lower part of the house pulled to pieces, at much inconvenience, and some expense to himself; and if further operations were necessary, he had required that the police authorities should engage to put the place in proper order, or be at the expense of his doing so. Mr. Secker, the magistrate, observed that this proposal was reasonable, but he could not interfere. The Commissioners of Police have not pressed their requirements as to further search.

On Thursday, the first joint examination of the prisoners took place. Great curiosity was exhibited by the public to be present at the proceedings, as it had been rumoured that scenes would occur between Mrs. Manning and her husband, and that an "extraordinary line of defence" would be adopted. Prince Richard Metternich and Baron Kollar of the Austrian Embassy, Sir John Eustace, and several other persons of note, obtained seats near the bench. The general crowd was so numerous, and the struggle so earnest to obtain a view of the prisoners, that unseemly squabbles interrupted the proceedings.

Before being brought from the gaol, the prisoners were offered the opportunity of an interview; but Mrs. Manning said of her husband, "I don't wish to say anything to him"; and he, in his turn, said, "I don't want to say anything to her—not a word," and shook his head. They were placed in each other's company "seven minutes altogether," but this was all that passed.

In the Police Court, Mrs. Manning retained her legal adviser, Mr. Solomon, and Mr. Manning his original adviser, Mr. Binns. Mr. Bodkin appeared against the prisoners, "at the instance of the Government." In his speech he said, there were "many new and important facts affecting both the prisoners"; but so far as Thursday's proceedings went, expectation was disappointed—the evidence was a repetition of the testimony given at the coroner's inquest, with hardly any addition or variation. Mr. Odling deposed, that the fractured head of the deceased O'Connor bore the mark of burnt gunpowder. The cross-examination of the witnesses by Mr. Solomon seemed to suggest the existence of a criminal intimacy between Mr. O'Connor and Mrs. Manning, which the previous evidence had not encouraged. Mr. Massey, the medical student, deposed that, months since, the Mannings told him they meant to leave their house in July; and afterwards they said they could not go till the 10th of August. [The murder is supposed to have been planned for the 8th, and it is supposed to have been done on the 9th.] In his evidence as to what Manning had said about persuading O'Connor to drink brandy, Mr. Massey added to his former statement—Manning expressly gave this reason, "and then I can get him to put his pen to paper." Manning had also stated that O'Connor once at the docks, when drunk, showed Mrs. Manning his will, leaving all his property to her.

The examination was adjourned at four o'clock. Mr. Bodkin said, he understood that the prisoners could not have their defence ready by the next sessions of the Criminal Court, on the 17th inst.: if they still thought so at next examination, he would then state what course he would take. Mr. Solomon said, his client wished the fullest investigation, and no postponement; but if the other prisoner desired time, he assented to the postponement.

On Friday the examination was renewed. New evidence was given by Danby, a porter, who carried home an iron crow-bar purchased by Manning; by Mr. Lockwood, surgeon; by Police-Sergeant Langley, Constable Lockyer, and Inspector Haynes, who spoke to conversations volunteered by Manning while he was in their custody; and by Mr. Bassett and Mr. Hammond, stockbroker's clerks, who identified Manning as the man who personated Mr. O'Connor on Saturday, the 11th of August.

William Danby, porter to Messrs. Evans, iron-monger, of King William-street, stated that he sold Manning a ripping-chisel or crow-bar, on the 25th of July. Manning gave his address at No. 3, Miniver-place. Danby himself took the bar to this address. On London-bridge Manning overtook him, and said to him, "Paper seems to be scarce with you—it ought to have been papered up." Manning took him into a stationer's in Tooley-street, and bought a sheet of paper to wrap round the bar; and he directed the wrapper to his house. Danby took the instrument to the address, and delivered it to a stout woman, whom he now identified as the female prisoner. This witness produced a crow-bar seventeen inches long, and stated that the instrument was such a one as that, but twenty-two inches long. Mr. Lockwood, the surgeon who first examined the body of the deceased, stated that the wounds on the head might have been inflicted by such an instrument. "Very probably the sharp part of the crow-bar would have inflicted the incised wounds; the other part would have inflicted the other wounds." The shovel which was bought by Mrs. Manning, and which was stated at the examination last week to have blood and hair on its edges, was shown to Mr. Lockwood: he said that he "could not say what it was that appeared on the shovel—it seemed to be something like clay: he saw a single hair attached to it when he examined the shovel first, but he thought it too long to be that of a man."

Sergeant Langley gave the terms of what Manning

said on his arrest in Jersey, which were reported on hearsay last week from the Jersey papers.

Witness—"When seized, he cried out, 'Holla! what are you all about here? Are you going to murder me?' Then I made myself known to him; and he said, 'Oh, Sergeant, is that you? I am glad you're come. I was coming to London to explain it all. Is the wretch taken?' supposing he meant his wife. I said, 'I don't know, but I believe so from what appears in the newspapers.' He said, 'I suppose they found a great deal of money upon her—£1,300 or £1,400?' I said, 'I do not know; but you must consider yourself in custody on the shocking affair which took place at your house in London.' 'Oh,' he said, 'I can explain it all when I get there.' In going to the gaol, Manning said, 'I'm perfectly innocent! she committed the murder.'"

Mr. Solomons objected to the receipt of this statement, on the principle that a man cannot make a statement against his wife. Mr. Secker said that the evidence must be received as against Manning himself—showing a guilty knowledge: it would not be received against his wife.

Witness resumed: "He said she invited O'Connor to dine; that he came there when the cloth was laid. She asked him down stairs to wash his hands, and when at the bottom of the stairs, she put one hand on his shoulder and shot him at the back of the head with the other. Captain Chevalier asked what became of the body. I nudged Mr. Chevalier not to ask questions. Prisoner said, she had a grave dug for it. He gave the answer not quite immediately. There was a pause of about two seconds. I went with Mr. Chevalier next morning to the gaol. The prisoner asked how long he should be kept there, as he was anxious to get to London to explain it all. I said, 'You had better be cautious as to what you say, for I shall have to repeat what you say.' Manning said he was perfectly innocent, and would explain the matter in a few minutes. While I was on board the 'Dispatch,' coming over from Jersey, Manning asked me whether, if his wife were to confess, I thought he would be free? I said, he must excuse me, as an officer, from answering the question. He said again, 'She must confess as soon as she sees me. I am sure she will, particularly if there is a clergyman present.' I made no answer."

The witness found about a charge of gunpowder loose in the pocket of one of Manning's coats.

Henry Lockyer, a police constable who accompanied Langley to Jersey, stated that he heard Manning say, she would never be hung for it: she did it, but the Duchess of Sutherland would intercede for her and get her off. In coming up by the train from Southampton he said, "Mrs. Manning killed him; and she said she could not die happy unless she did do it, for he had deceived her twice."

Inspector Haynes was at Southampton when the prisoner arrived from Jersey.

Witness: "As he was travelling, Manning asked witness if he had seen his wife. Witness said he had not. Witness said, 'This is a serious affair, Manning: I am an officer; don't say anything to me that will prejudice yourself.' He said, 'I am perfectly aware of all that: I was very foolish to go away; I ought to have stopped and explained.' He then said, 'Do you think I shall see my wife to-morrow?' Witness told him he did not know, but thought not. He said, 'If I can see her in the presence of the magistrate and a clergyman, she will confess all: it was she that shot O'Connor.'"

Manning went on to say, that she had invited him in to dinner, and laid the cloth, and shot him as she was walking behind him down stairs. He said that he had often been afraid of his own life from her violent conduct; that on one occasion she ran after him with a drawn knife; that she thought no more of killing a man than of killing a cat. He said it was O'Connor that induced them to take the house in Miniver-place; that O'Connor had promised to come and lodge with them; that Manning had laid out £30 in furnishing the house; that he was out of town at the time; that on his return his wife said O'Connor had slept there only one night, and meant to break his agreement, and that she was determined to be revenged on him. When he said O'Connor had been shot, witness remarked, that from the statements in the papers, it appeared there were a great many other wounds on the head. Manning said nothing more, but seemed very dejected.

Mr. John Bassett, clerk to Messrs. Killick and Co., share-brokers, identified Manning as the person who called at their office on the 30th of July and the 2nd and 11th of August, giving the name of "Patrick O'Connor," and Mr. O'Connor's address. Mr. Bassett stated, that he had been shown into a room containing twenty-six persons, and he immediately identified the prisoner among them. Mr. Hammond, the other clerk in the establishment, who paid the notes for the stock sold [or deposited], also identified Mr. Manning as the personator of O'Connor on the 11th of August; and proved the payment to him of a £100 note, which was afterwards changed at the Bank of England for £10 notes. This note was produced: it was endorsed, "Frederick Manning, 7, New Weston-street, Bermondsey;" and Mr. Shillibeer, solicitor, swore that the endorsement was in the male prisoner's handwriting. Byford, a cabman, identified Manning as the person he drove from Mr. Bainbridge's, the pawnbroker, to the South-Western Railway station, on Wednesday, the 15th of August. Pressed in cross-examination by the prisoner's solicitor, the cabman said:—"There was a great deal that attracted my attention: first, there was the way I went at his desire—up Bermondsey-street, along Tooley-street, and along Union-street, to the station—three-quarters of a mile out of the way."

Mr. Bodkin proposed to remand the prisoners to Saturday, the 15th. "If new evidence were then to be adduced, notice would be given to the solicitors for the prisoners; but, if they did not receive such notice, they might consider that it was merely a formal remand." This proposal was acceded to, and the prisoners were remanded accordingly.

IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

On Monday another important link in the evidence connecting the Mannings with the murder of O'Connor was discovered.

The chairwoman who had been employed by Mrs. Manning on the 11th of August was found. Her name is Hannah Fermor, and she informed the authorities that about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 11th of August, Mrs. Manning called her into No. 3, Miniver-place, and engaged her to clean the house. She cleaned the upper part, and found several spots like blood on the wall of the passage leading to the kitchens, which she endeavoured to wash off. After she had cleaned that portion of the place she proceeded to the back kitchen, and was about to clean it, when Mrs. Manning came up to her and pulled her away, exclaiming, "I cleaned this place yesterday, and it don't want scrubbing any more." The girl said she saw a square basket in the back kitchen covered with lime, which Mrs. Manning told her to wash. While she was performing that office she found there was not water sufficient, consequently she left it as discovered by Burton. During the time she was in the house that day Mrs. Manning went out two or three times, and about 12 o'clock at noon Manning came down stairs and stamped with his feet, as if in a passion. He called out to his wife, "Give it me directly." Mrs. Manning replied, "Yes, I will directly," and she went up stairs; but she could not tell what afterwards passed. Manning remained in the house while his wife returned to the back kitchen and fried some beefsteaks for dinner. The girl said that the back kitchen was extremely wet, and that the stones in the passage appeared to have been recently rubbed with a brick or stone. She also found that the dust-hole was full of mould, dirt, and some mortar mixed with it. The girl was taken to the Home-office last evening by the police, to make her statement to the solicitor of the Treasury. Her evidence will be given at the next examination on Saturday.

The cholera has attacked some of the witnesses since the last examination. Mr. Bassett, clerk to Messrs. Killick, sharebrokers, Bank-buildings, to whom Manning disposed of O'Connor's Eastern Counties shares, was suddenly attacked on Friday night with cholera, and expired on Saturday morning. His corpse was interred on Sunday. Mr. Hammond was also attacked on Sunday, and is not expected to live. Both were in good health and spirits on Friday afternoon when at the Police Court.

JOSEPH ADY AGAIN.—A gentleman of this neighbourhood recently received one of Joseph's circulars, offering, on a receipt of a fee of 20s., to inform him of "something to his advantage." On behalf of the gentleman in question, a reply was sent, from which we make the following extract:—"If you will only look at the Dividend Book, and give me a little information on the subject, so that I may be able to judge whether there is really anything to be got or not, I would then (should it turn out to be the case), on Mr. * * *'s behalf, keep faith with you, and send you the 20s. asked for, and, indeed, something more if he touched the cash; but if you decline to do this, I shall consider it to be all moonshine. I am, Sir, yours, obediently, * * *." The above called forth the following metaphorical epistle:—"Sir,—Some 70 years ago a crow was perched upon a tree, eating cheese. A fox, named * * *, stopped, looked up, saying—'My dear Mrs. Crow, pray favour me with that song which I overheard last night; oh, it was the sweetest which fox ever heard. Oblige me with only one note, it will go to my very heart of hearts.' The silly crow tried, dropped the cheese, which * * * snatched up, saying—'You fool, that is all I want.' Sir, you must send me the cash, and then you shall have the cheese. Respectfully, J. ADY. 28th August, 1849."—*Bristol Mercury*.—The *Stamford Mercury* says—"Nearly 200 unpaid letters have this week passed through the post-office at Stamford, addressed to persons in the town and neighbourhood by the notorious Quaker swindler, Joseph Ady. Some of the letters have been refused, but the majority have been taken in and opened. In a recent Act of Parliament, a clause is inserted expressly to meet such cases: persons who have received Ady's unstamped letters may recover the postage by application to the Postmaster-General, and forwarding to him the unstamped letters received by them."

A BRIDE AND BRIDESMAID DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon, a wherry, containing Mr. J. Bryden, of Bagnigge-wells-road, his wife (daughter to Mr. Laidlaw, Lambeth-walk), and two young women who had acted as bridesmaids (the parties having only been married that morning), was proceeding up the river towards Putney—T. Laidlaw, brother to the bride, having the management of the boat—when about midway between Battersea and Wandsworth, it came across the mooring-chain of a barge which was then at anchor; the women, in alarm, rose from their seats, and instantly the boat overturned, and the whole party were immersed in the water. The people on board the barge succeeded in rescuing Mr. Bryden and one of the women; young Laidlaw saved himself by clinging to the mooring-chain. Unfortunately, the bride, and Mary Ashdown, one of the bridesmaids, sank and were drowned.

The new bankruptcy act requires that every bankrupt who petitions for his own fiat must satisfy the court that there will be effects to produce five shillings in the pound after payment of costs.

The present Pacha of Egypt, Abbas-Pacha, has sent, as a present to the French Government, a portrait of Mehemet Ali painted in the turban and splendid furs the old man wore on ceremonious occasions. It was intended for Louis Philippe!

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Sept. 12, Two o'clock.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.

We deeply regret to have to announce, that in consequence of the failing state of his health, our fellow-labourer in every good cause, Dr. Thomas Price, is compelled to suspend, for some considerable time at least, all active public engagements. Of these, the conducting of the *Eclectic Review* is one of the most important, because one which he has made most auxiliary to the maintenance of sound political and religious principles. It is Dr. Price's desire, we know, to dispose of that property to some party anxious to turn it to the same good account, and we sincerely hope that there may be found amongst radical Nonconformists, one or more able and willing to secure the proprietorship of this influential organ, and continue its employment on behalf of truth and the people.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Dix Décembre* states, that M. de Falloux approved of the letter of the President of the Republic in the warmest and most explicit terms when it was submitted to the Council, and that he even said, "I would sign such a letter with both hands." He is gazetted in the *Moniteur* as resuming the portfolio of public instruction, which had been given *ad interim* to M. Languisais.

The proceedings of the Councils-General of the Departments, have not had any important political results. On the subject of revising the Constitution, with a view to extending the term of the President's tenure of office, the ice has been broken by M. Casimir Perier in the Council-General of the Aube. His proposal, which is, in substance, that, at the proper time for agitating the question in the Legislative Assembly, not before, public opinion should be pronounced as to the duration of the office of the President of the Republic, and that the suffrage should be by two degrees, and be exercised in each commune;—was referred to a special committee.—On Sunday, the President of the Republic inaugurated that section of the Lyons Railway which stretches between Paris and Sens. A private individual, who accompanied the *cortège*, has just informed me (*Times*' correspondent) that, so far from exaggeration, the most favourable published account has failed in giving a full idea of the welcome that greeted him on all sides. The cries heard were,—"Vive Napoléon!" "Vive L'Empereur!" "Vive l'Empire!" in fact, every cry save and except, "Vive la République!"

ROME.—There is no doubt that General Rostolan has been recalled, and it is most probable that Gen. Raudon will be sent out in his stead. It seems by the Roman journals that an ovation in favour of the French, and against the cardinals, had been intended on the 31st ult., but that General Rostolan prohibited it. The French General has ordered the Minister of Police, Savelli, not to make any arrests unless he can satisfy him, Rostolan, of the guilt of the parties accused. The Naples correspondent of the *Times* says, that M. de Rayneval had succeeded in exacting some liberal concessions from the Pope, with which he had started for Rome on the preceding day. Great preparations were making at Portici for the reception of the King of Naples and the Pope.

THE POPE AND THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.—An absolutist correspondence from Gaeta mentions that Pope Pius, on the letter being communicated to him by Cardinal Antonelli, folded his hands, and fell back in mute astonishment; and that he subsequently resolved to persevere in this mute way of treating the letter.

GARIBALDI.—A correspondence from Trieste in *Lloyd* declares that Garibaldi's wife poisoned herself by order of her husband. On the other hand, it appears positive that Garibaldi has never been in Venice at all, notwithstanding all the reports to that effect. It is absolutely unknown what has become of him, and one thing at least is sure, that he has not fallen into the hands of the Austrians, who would not have failed proclaiming this important capture.

MR. MORE O'FERRALL'S VICTIMS.—The poor creatures who came here from Civita Vecchia in the Maltese barque still remain on board her (except some dozen, who have died broken-hearted and of starvation) in the quarantine harbour, without being permitted any communication with the shore. Amongst them are several females.—*Malta Correspondent of the Daily News*.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—General Klapka is stated to have offered to surrender, on the following conditions, to the Imperial General:—"1. A complete amnesty in Hungary. 2. The garrison to retain their arms, with permission to retire into some neighbouring country. 3. An independent Ministry for Hungary." General Haynau insists on an unconditional surrender. It will probably soon be seen whether Comorn is really impregnable; 60,000 men are to besiege it. The *Prussian Staats Anzeiger* of the 9th inst. quotes as follows from the *Prague Journal*, re-appearing in Vienna on the 5th inst.:—"The authentic confirmation of the news has arrived here that Kossuth, Dembinski, and Messaros, are at Wildin, under the guardianship of the Pacha. They had placed themselves under British protection, and declared their intention of emigrating to England. In consequence of this the intervention

of the British Consul has already taken place, and the delivering up of their persons has been demanded. Georgey has been for some days in Gratz, and at perfect liberty."

THE CHOLERA.

The following is the return of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea made to the Board of Health yesterday:—

	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
London and its vicinity	439	43
England and Wales	449	85
Scotland	35	0
Total	916	128

The following is extracted from the Registrar-General's return:—"The mortality in the week ending Saturday, September 8th, declined in the west and east districts of London, and increased slightly in the north and central districts, the deaths registered (1,741) on the north side of the Thames being 19 less than in the previous week. It was otherwise on the south side of the river, where the deaths in the week were 1,442! The total deaths registered in London were 3,183: of males, 1,460; females, 1,723. The deaths of females exceeded the deaths of males by 263, the reverse of the usual proportions. The deaths from cholera were 2,026; the numbers decreased in the district of Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, Stepney, Westminster; increased in Bermondsey, St. George (Southwark), Newington, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe. The epidemic, which had been partially subdued, broke out again with terrible violence in Lambeth, where 279 persons died of cholera in the week.

Mr. Dawes, one of the registrars of Lambeth, who has made careful inquiries on the subject, says, 'At least half the cases I have registered were allowed to proceed unchecked until the most alarming and dangerous symptoms had manifested themselves; but lately more circumspection seems to have been used. Nevertheless, the cases are still numerous in which persons seem (from the painless nature of the attack) to be unconscious how highly necessary it is that immediate attention should be paid to it.' People are so much accustomed to associate danger exclusively with pain, that the most fatal symptom, unaccompanied by pain, is neglected. They must, however, be taught to look upon painless diarrhoea with the anxiety that people in the plague looked upon the swellings called "tokens"—which were also painless—but with less fear; for the premonitory symptom now seems to be sent, not so much to announce death, as to give timely warning, and to call attention to that stage of the malady in which medicine can heal."

Yesterday the following official notice was issued:—"The Lord Bishop of London has recommended the clergy of those parishes in his diocese where the cholera prevails to urge upon their parishioners the observance of some one Sunday as a day of special supplication and intercession with reference to that fearful visitation. His lordship has suggested a Sunday for that purpose, being of opinion that any other day not appointed by authority would probably not be so generally or devoutly observed. The form of prayer about to be put forth by authority will facilitate a compliance with his lordship's recommendation." Sunday next, the 16th inst., has been appointed for this purpose, according to his lordship's recommendation, when the general form of prayer will be used, and appropriate sermons delivered in most of the metropolitan churches.

Agreeably to the request of the resident clergy, to-day is observed by the members of the Established Church of the parish of Islington as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, on account of the cholera. A considerable number of the shops are closed, and services are taking place in each of the churches.

ST. SAVIOUR'S BURIAL-GROUND.—An order from the Board of Health, at the recommendation of Mr. Grainger, has recently been sent down to the churchwardens of St. Saviour's, Southwark, directing them to close a particular burial-ground in their district, called the "Cross-bones" burial-ground. Yesterday evening a meeting was held in the vestry-room of the parish church, at which it was solemnly resolved to disobey this order.

THE CITY COMMISSIONS AND THE CHOLERA.—Would it be believed that while cholera is killing off the inhabitants of London at a rate exceeding 3,000 persons a week—if the rate of yesterday's mortality continues—the various City Commissions, or Boards, are devoting their time to internal strife, or to conflicts with kindred jurisdictions? We are assured that the Health Committee of the Corporation of the City of London is upon the point of resignation, because the Court of Common Council has very properly refused to establish a cholera hospital in the old Fleet Prison. Then there is deadly strife between the City of London Board of Guardians and the officer of health for the City of London, because he is under the jurisdiction of the Sewers Commission and of the Corporation. Of course, it would ill beseem the dignity of these magnates to submit to the dictation of a mere officer of health. The Chairman of the City of London Union—Alderman Gibbs—snaps his fingers at the Lord Mayor and the Corporation. He has the law on his side—why should he not be firm? It is clearly a matter of more importance to stickle on a

point of law, than to save the lives of a few hundred fellow-creatures! The loss of life establishes no evil precedent. The Lord Mayor and the Corporation, finding that Alderman Gibbs has got the wind of them in point of law, are forced to appeal to the General Board of Health. When the Inspector of the Board of Health comes amongst them, he finds his time so taken up in composing the differences of these irritable jurisdictions, that he has none to spare for so secondary a matter as the arrangements which might possibly arrest the progress of the plague.—*Times*.

THE IRISH PLANTATION SCHEME.—The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning gives a prominent position to the subjoined announcement:—"We have heard, on what we deem very good authority, that the Committee of the London Corporation, to which was referred the consideration of the proposed Irish estate project, is about shortly to present its report, and that this report will be adverse to the corporation entering into the contemplated enterprise, one of the chief grounds of view taken by the committee being that the condition of the properties already owned by the corporation in Ireland is not of that prosperous character that would at all encourage further speculation in the same direction."

THE O'CONNELLS.—On Tuesday week Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the first-born of the late Liberator, arrived in his yacht in the Suir. He was accompanied by his brother "Dan." They promenaded our quays for some time on Tuesday, accompanied by a young gentleman—probably a nephew or relative—and passed along without a cheer, or scarcely a recognition, by any of the serfs who kissed the dust at the footstool of their father.—*Waterford Mail*.

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—On Thursday last vast quantities of diseased potatoes were for the first time this season exposed for sale in the Dublin markets, and were bought up to be used as farina at merely nominal prices. On Friday, and up to Monday, the accounts were still more disheartening, the malady being discovered to prevail rather extensively in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow; and a letter from Cork speaks of its existence in that quarter. Cheerless as these reports undoubtedly are there are still ample grounds for believing that enough of the early crop has been already saved to prevent anything approaching to positive dearth.

MR. JUDGE, the defendant in the late case respecting the royal etchings, has been released from gaol, Colonel Anson having, by command of Prince Albert, forwarded to his wife a cheque for £180, the amount of the costs for which he was imprisoned.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—A preliminary meeting was held at Birmingham, on Friday last, in order to form an association for obtaining the repeal of all taxes on knowledge. The movement is supported by Mr. Scholefield, M.P. for the borough, by Messrs. George Dawson, William Marshall, W. B. Smith, Aldermen Weston and Cutler, Councillors Baldwin and Henry Hawkes, and Mr. G. Edmonds. A similar association is in course of formation of Coventry.

THE VACANT DIOCESE OF NORWICH.—The vacancy in the diocese of Norwich, occasioned by the death of Dr. Stanley, will cause the elevation of Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester, to a seat in the House of Lords, while the new Bishop of Norwich will be excluded until another vacancy on the list of bishops takes place.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that the Prince of Wales and his heirs will in future receive the title of Earl of Dublin.

ELIHU BURRITT will probably return to America in a few weeks. He is at present much occupied.

THE LONDON WEATHER.—The meteorological correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated yesterday, writes:—"The temperature has been ungenial, as is usually the case with a north-easterly wind—hot in the sun and cold in the shade—which causes negative electricity on the earth by displacing the attenuated air in the friction of the sun's rays. On the 6th, the sun's index was as high as 110°, and on the night of the 8th, 51° was my night register, being an extreme of 59 degrees.—P.S. 4 o'clock.—The barometer is now 29.12, still unsteady, and the appearances above indicating stormy weather—most likely gales of wind and heavy rain."

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.—The police are now making very active inquiries about the clothes worn at his death by Mr. O'Connor, and from information received last night, there is every reason to believe that they will be found, and that the purchaser will come forward and identify Manning as the party who sold them.

FOREIGN CUSTOMERS.—The *Gateshead Observer* states, that the agents of the Austrian Government have been in that district, within the last few weeks, purchasing iron, and other materials for ship-building.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12. With Oats we are tolerably supplied this week; of other Grain and Flour, the quantity fresh in is scanty. For Wheat and Oats there is a fair inquiry, at fully Monday's prices; in other articles, no variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,620 qrs.; Foreign, 4,120 qrs. Barley—English, 110 qrs.; Foreign, 1,540 qrs. Oats—English, 970 qrs.; Irish, 250 qrs.; Foreign, 15,010 qrs. Flour—350 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to apologize to several correspondents for apparent neglect of their communications for the last two or three weeks, which, however, has been occasioned, not by design, but by unavoidable necessity.

The letter dated from Dumfries strikes us as making a trifle far too important. We shall not insert it unless the request be repeated—and even then shall do so with regret both for the writer's sake and for that of our readers, who do not relish long communications on personal matters.

"J. S." We regret as much as he can do the mistake, and, of course, shall take measures to prevent a similar occurrence in future.

The lines on "Baptismal Regeneration" will not suit our columns.

"J. E. S." His letter did not reach us in time for publication last week—and we may take this opportunity of saying, that as it, as well as another communication on the same subject, was founded on a misapprehension of the gist of our reasoning, we have not inserted it in the present number. We beg to refer both writers to our reflections on the cholera.

"L." We will look about us—but we must be furnished with his name and address.

"R. N. K." According to our judgment, we should say, decidedly not.

"An Old Independent" will pardon us for reminding him that it is not absolutely necessary to make medicine as unpalatable as possible, and that, in such a case, it is oftener thrown away than taken.

The communication concerning the Kilburn Manors would not have the smallest interest for one in a hundred of our readers, and the affair comprehends no public principle which we could turn to account.

"E." Accepted.

"Iota." Next week, with comments. Too late for the present number.

"W. R. T." We thank him for a copy of the *Scottish Press*, which, however, we statedly receive. We do not think the matter worth an article. The *Scottish Press*, we believe, represents the United Secession Church—we hope, however, its intolerance is exclusively its own. When that paper says of the short paragraph we wrote on the duty of prayer for the removal of the cholera, that "its eloquence only serves to make its infidelity more apparent and attractive"—and when, after a lumbering attempt to destroy a position we never maintained, it charges us with "anxiety to dress up the scepticisms of Combe, so as to present them in the guise of Scripture truths"—we see in the virulent intolerance, one of the most potent auxiliaries to that infidel spirit which it denounces. So, then, we cannot hold that Christianity is an exclusively spiritual dispensation, promising spiritual blessings to its subjects, and temporal ones only in subordination to spiritual ends—we cannot deprecate the popular superstition that prayer may work a change in God's method of employing natural agencies, and induce the removal of what human fears may interpret as wrathful, but which divine purpose has sent in mercy—in short, we cannot hold views respecting the mode in which prayer becomes effectual—without being instantly pointed out as an infidel in disguise. This is shockingly disgusting. Calling us odious names does not settle the point in question—but it shows what notions the writer has of religious freedom. He who, for a difference of opinion on a metaphysical point, does his little best to blast the reputation of an opponent, would go further if the spirit of the age would permit him. We are thankful that our character, even in Scotland, is based upon a sufficient breadth of past labours to withstand the fierceness of such bigotry—and we recommend the *Scottish Press* to try and conceive that there may be an earnest appreciation of Christian truth in men, even if they do not swear by John Knox, nor hold every dogma of the Assembly's Catechism.

The letter of the Rev. A. Mahan is in type, but unavoidably deferred until next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEP. 12, 1849.

SUMMARY.

THE returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending August 5, and for the first seven months of this year, afford us the satisfaction of being able to speak in still more glowing terms than those employed by us last week, of the thriving state of the country. Commerce has not only recovered from the extraordinary depression of 1848—but exhibits an increase, to the amount of upwards of a million, on the corresponding period of 1847. Our imports and exports show a proportionate expansion—proving the truth of the free-trade doctrine, that the more we buy of

foreigners, the more in one shape or another they will take from us. The items are interesting—and will bear advertising to. Thus, comparing the first seven months of this year with the corresponding ones of last, we have imported, 2,516,722 more quarters of wheat—2,128,823 cwt. more of flour—doubled our import of barley and oats, and done a large business in rye. This is something for our working classes—but this is not all. The trade in foreign bacon, beef, pork, and eggs, has largely increased. In raw materials of manufacture, too, our imports have been rapidly rising. Raw cotton shows a return of 5,337,222 cwt. against 4,170,660 cwt., the return of last year—silk, 2,884,764 lbs. against 2,502,431 lbs.—flax, 857,326 cwt. against 643,498 cwt.—hemp, 323,481 cwt. against 270,192. Cholera, it seems, has doubled the import of brandy—and homœopathy, or economy, largely increased that of cocoa. We have exported, during the same period, upwards of two millions worth more of manufactured cotton—lace and patent net have risen from £185,279 to £268,980—sewing thread, from £187,830 to £235,316—stockings, from £46,303 to £56,925—other cotton fabrics, from £223,454 to £239,638—cotton yarn, from £2,768,968 to £3,537,703—linen manufactures of all kinds, from £1,926,821 to £2,295,845—woollen manufactures, from £3,502,908 to £4,700,489—silk manufactures, from £313,477 to £521,597—cordage and cables, from £59,519 to £90,883—earthenware, from £433,103 to £464,482—haberdashery and millinery, from £527,922 to £694,057—hardwares and cutlery, from £1,100,664 to £1,190,041—while in the exportation of machinery and mill-work, there is a decline. Of course, our shipping interests show a return equally encouraging.

To this most gratifying state of things we have to add a bountiful harvest now almost entirely secured in excellent order. Fine weather has favoured the operations of the farmer, and we have the prospect for the ensuing year of good bread at a moderate price. How promising all this is to our working classes, we need not point out—cheap food and abundance of employment almost invariably go together in this country. The continuance of the cholera in the metropolis, and in other parts of the kingdom, shades the picture, and teaches us the uncertain tenure on which all temporal blessings are held. The returns of the Board of Health present a fearful contrast to those of the Board of Trade. But we have reason to hope that the desolating scourge will soon cease, and that the lessons it has taught us will hereafter save many more lives than it has destroyed. Meanwhile, we commend to the attention of our readers some judicious suggestions from the pen of Dr. Epps, to which we have given insertion in another column.

Irish politics are assuming a novel phase, under the able guidance of Mr. Duffy. Still dreaming of "Ireland for the Irish" as an ultimate possibility, his labours, for the present, aim at something far more practical. The *Times*, advertising to Mr. Duffy's second number of the *Nation*, characterises it as one of the indications of reviving common sense. In this we concur. Without staying to particularize Mr. Duffy's projects, and without pledging ourselves to their wisdom, we may yet congratulate both Ireland and Great Britain upon his severe denunciation of the heartless shams which have hitherto been played off upon his gullible countrymen, his merciless exposure of the elected misrepresentatives of their wants and interests, his plans for the revival of Irish industry, and his proposal to unite with English Radicals in an attempt to break down the political ascendancy of a landed oligarchy. Would that this had been the programme of the Irish agitators years ago. It is now somewhat late—not too late, we hope. At all events, it is encouraging as proof that the ablest minds of the repeal party have wisely resolved upon substituting deeds for dreams. The intelligence respecting the potato crop, although not free from some evil omens, leads us to hope that, in substance, it is secure against the ravages of disease.

The breach between the French Government and their protégé in Italy, to which we alluded in our last, would appear to have become irreparable. The Roman Cardinals have carried their arrogance to such an extreme, as to preclude the chance of the restoration of the Pope by any trick of legerdemain which might appear to save the credit of both parties. Their priestly obstinacy has driven France into a straightforward and consistent line of policy, from which retreat is scarcely possible. Nor is it only in this relation that the letter of President Napoleon to Colonel Ney—evidently the result of careful deliberation on the part of the French Cabinet—is to be regarded as a grave event. It is symptomatic of a change of policy, the consequences of which will have a more extensive bearing on European politics. By this letter the French Government have committed themselves against the absolutist tendencies of the other great continental powers. Liberal principles are, for a time at least, once more in the ascendant in France. Whether it be that Louis Napoleon is

convinced from his recent provincial tours, and from the deliberations of the Councils-General, that public opinion is not yet ripe for a return to monarchical government, or that he has been disappointed in negotiating a matrimonial alliance with some of the sovereigns of Europe, or that the dignity of France has received too rude a shock at the hands of the Gaeta conclave—this remarkable letter, at least, affords presumptive evidence that the counsels of MM. Thiers and Falloux have been discarded, that the Liberal section of the Ministry has gained the ascendancy, and that France is no longer disposed to follow in the wake of the absolutist Courts in their crusade against constitutional freedom. What may be the general results of this signal change of policy we have yet to learn; but it obviously adjourns, to a most distant date, the restoration of the Papal authority, if it does not seriously compromise the French Government with its former European allies.

The President's letter has had another rather singular effect—it has detached M. Girardin from the ranks of the Peace party. That able, but eccentric writer, professes his belief, that that document "imparts to our policy a direction of an entirely new kind, and the consequences of which may be a general war." "He who (says *La Presse*) would agitate, from this day forward, the question of disarmament, would, in some sort, render himself guilty of treason towards France." So, then, because of an imaginary danger, which is neither clear nor well-defined, France is to persist in that financial career which, according to M. Girardin's own showing, is inevitably dragging the nation to ruin. We regret that our fears respecting the editor of *La Presse* should so soon be verified. We had hoped that he would have evinced a sounder policy, if not a higher principle, than to surrender so soon a question which he had made his own. But his sudden abandonment of the views he has lately so zealously advocated, would seem to indicate that he has been only playing a part, and seeking an occasion to retreat from his position. Happily, the good he has done in directing the attention of the French nation to the enormous burden of their military establishments, cannot be so easily neutralized. Retrenchment has become a political necessity—a question of national stability with France, which the united efforts of all her profligate statesmen and journalists cannot conceal or postpone, unless it be by rushing into a European war.

The remaining continental news of the week does not present any very striking features. We are still ignorant of the terms on which Russia helped to subdue Hungarian independence, and the intentions of the great Northern Powers with regard to Germany are only matter of conjecture. The armies of the Czar are evacuating Hungary, having secured, according to the language of a despatch just presented to the French Government, "the integrity of the Austrian Empire, as guaranteed by the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna." "Such," says the same official document, "are the results of the co-operation that the Emperor has afforded to his Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty. It is also the only compensation that our august master ever had in view when he associated his banner with that of his august ally." The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria were to have an interview at Toplitz, on the 7th inst., which was expected to have an important influence over the destiny of Germany, and not less over that of their own dynasties. We shall not probably, therefore, have long to wait before we learn definitely whether the scheme for forming a Northern German Empire, with a representative assembly, and local constitution and rights, is to be persisted in, or whether Austria has sufficient influence over her Northern ally to enforce its abandonment.

PROPOSED REFORM CONFERENCE.

WE learn, from a paragraph in the *Daily News*, that the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association contemplate the holding of a conference of delegates, at some period bordering upon the opening of next session. We need hardly say, having a few weeks back suggested the expediency of some such step, that we hail the resolution as both wise and timely. The basis of the agitation will, of course, be taken as settled. Much as we could have wished that an union of all grades of Reformers could have been effected upon the broadest foundation, and perseveringly and earnestly as we strove to give effect to that wish, we should deprecate, as in the last degree indiscreet and perilous, the re-opening of that question for public discussion. We have seen the evil of it in more than one instance. We are confident it would end in irreconcilable divisions. Tacitly, all parties have agreed to some concessions—none have been asked to consent to compromise. The middle and the working classes have met together on a platform so constructed as to admit of a standing-place to both—and they have shaken hands with apparent cordiality. Thus

far, then, it will be prudent to regard matters as finally determined. A conference summoned to consider what amount of reform should be demanded, would be too late—would undo what has been already done. We understand that such a turn of discussion will be precluded by the terms in which the assembly will be convened—and that the object being assumed, the deliberations of the Conference will have exclusive reference to the methods and means of its speedy attainment.

Quite irrespectively of the actual business which such a representative body may transact, we anticipate a moral effect of no trivial power from the simple fact of its meeting. There is an immense amount of reform, opinion, and feeling, diffused through the country, which, like the electric fluid, needs to be concentrated only in order to a development of its wondrous energy. All the materials of strength exist in abundance—they wait only to be put together and organized. A Conference, if judiciously managed, will condense what is now æiform—and will convert into power what is now merely a mental evaporation. It will confine the steam, and make it tell upon good working machinery. But this is not all. Remarks we made some years since, of the truth of which we have had subsequent experience, will apply equally here. The effects of the contemplated Reform Congress, whether upon those who take part in it, or upon those who look upon it from afar, could hardly be otherwise than beneficial. The burning coals when heaped together, glow with intenser heat than when divided. The shivered particles of a mirror, scattered over a given surface, may give back, in sparkles, at innumerable points, the sunlight which falls upon them—but it is when combined into one consistent whole that they reflect the fullest blaze of radiance. When mind meets mind upon some common ground, and by actual communion they become one, each glows with augmented ardour—previous impressions are deepened—faith becomes more confident—resolution more resolved. It is a peculiarity of human nature, that when men seeking some common object, meet together, the feelings of each acquire the depth and intensity of all. The standard of sincerity, zeal, and devotedness, is thenceforth elevated in respect to every individual, to the pitch which it attains in public assembly. And that which thus naturally improves itself, which stirs up its own fire, and blows it into a hotter flame, becomes, by the self-same process, immensely more potent in its influence upon others, radiates its light to a greater distance, and flashes truth upon minds which would otherwise have continued enveloped in darkness.

It can scarcely, however, we imagine, admit of a reasonable doubt, that the efficiency and success of the proposed gathering will very largely depend upon the end for which it is convoked, and with a view to which the business to be laid before it must be prepared. Any idea of making it tell upon the temper and conduct of Parliament, should, we think, be dismissed as visionary. That legislative body has long ceased to be impressible by any direct agency of this kind. It will neither be allured nor awed. Effort planned with a view to conciliate or coerce it, will be, in our humble judgment, thrown away. On great national questions, the best mode of treating the House of Commons, is that which prudence adopts in regard to self-sufficient or impracticable individuals—to go forward in entire independence of it. Until the Association becomes irresistible, the House of Commons will sneer at its proceedings—when it has collected and organized the Reform strength of the Empire, Parliament will surrender at discretion. At present it would be injudicious to move with any distinct and immediate reference to the possibilities of St. Stephen's. In regard to those august assemblies the plans of the Association should proceed on the principle enounced in the nursery rhymes,

"Little Bo-peep
Has lost his sheep,
And cannot tell where to find them;
Let 'em alone,
And they'll come home,
And bring their tails behind them."

As a demonstration, then, intended to operate upon Parliamentary stolidity, we have no faith in conferences. No! We hope that the *élite* of the Reform party will be convoked for a more practical purpose than this. Its prime object, according to our apprehension at least, should be deliberative, constructive, and, if we may so phrase it, unitive. Its main work will be to plan its future movements—to put together its machinery—to devise ways and means—and, if possible, to merge into itself all existing associations. Given, the work to be done, it will be required of the Conference to agree upon the mode of doing it most promptly and effectually. And supposing this to be the predominant idea of those who convoked it, it is manifest that their programme will be conformed to this idea—their preliminary inquiries and preparations will be made with reference to it—and each delegate will come furnished with that kind of information which will most contribute to give it effect. The result to be anticipated is unity of

action—Reformers in every part of the United Kingdom will know what they are to do, and how they are to set about it—and, thenceforth, instead of a spasmodic and desultory, we shall have a sustained and systematic agitation. The great desideratum of the times will be supplied.

Pursuing this practical course, it may be taken for granted that it will act powerfully upon the public mind. To augment as much as possible its influence in this direction will, of course, be matter of anxious concern. The proceedings of the Conference should be made to stand out before the public eye in the boldest and sharpest relief. Whether this can be better secured by holding the session of it in London, or in some central provincial town, the Council will decide. Each has its advantages and disadvantages. London, unfortunately, is so vast, that nothing can stir it, and its own coldness is apt to invade every gathering which takes place within its precincts. On the other hand, such places as Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, or Derby, would sympathize with such a convention, would invest it with a congenial atmosphere, and would lend to all its deliberations an increased moral effect. Even the daily press, we have remarked, pays most attention to what does not occur immediately under its nose. There are difficulties, we are aware, in the way of provincial Conferences, but they are not insuperable. There are also some drawbacks which cannot be nullified, but it is a question whether they may not be compensated for. These are points which deserve mature consideration, and, we are sure, will have it. The ultimate impression made upon the public will be much dependent on a skilful arrangement of details.

We have only to add, that entertaining confidence in the earnest purpose and business capacities of the Council, we welcome their proposal, and will cheerfully contribute the little aid we have in our power, to crown it with success.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

VERY beautiful, and yet very melancholy, is that inspired prediction, "Death shall be swallowed up in victory"—very beautiful as to the hopes it excites; very melancholy as to the fact it involves, and the reflections it suggests. Life is a gift at the first—it is a battle to the last. The Giver of all good gifts bestows nothing unconditionally. Difficulty and danger are the terms on which everything worth having is held. Whatsoever we would possess, we must labour to obtain—we must struggle to keep. Existence, at every step, is contested with us. Every inch of time must be fought for. Consciously or unconsciously, we are every moment at war with hostile elements. Foes, invisible and countless, beset us on every side. The sword of destruction is always at our breast. We may be choked by any morsel—we may be strangled by a hair. Daily, many fall upon the field—daily, as many more fill up the ranks. With varying success the warfare goes on. Sometimes man seems fast gaining on his relentless adversary—at others, Death, aided by the weird sisters, Famine, Pestilence, and War—presses hard upon man. Those sober documents we call "Bills of Mortality," "Registrar's Returns"—are but the tide-tables of the fluctuating flood—bulletins of the "battle of life."

The drift of this moralizing will be readily perceived—and its indulgence, we trust, as readily excused. The lessons of so terrible a teacher as the disastrous visitation now amongst us, cannot be too closely conned. We have, too, before us, the Report of the General Board of Health. We have perused it with a painful interest, and are anxious that our readers should share, at least, the impressions it has left upon our mind. It bears the signature of Carlisle, Ashley, Southwood Smith, and Edwin Chadwick—men, the former of whom enjoy the highest reputation for enlightened benevolence; and the last for, at least, very able secretaryship. It extends over a period of twelve months. It reports the steps taken by the Board to carry out the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention, and the Public Health Acts. It states the opinions, observations, and operations of high medical authorities. It establishes the following important facts:—That Asiatic cholera differs in no respect, as to the causes predisposing to and the measures for preventing it, from other epidemic disorders—that the suddenness of its attack is rather apparent than real, comparative than absolute, it being almost invariably preceded by diarrhoea—that it has traversed Europe, and reappeared in England, precisely in its old track, as if to punish the neglect of its former desolating discipline—that personal and local cleanliness, general health of body, and serenity of mind, are much more likely to prevent, than physic to repel, its attacks—that so deeply-seated, in some neighbourhoods, are the conditions of disease, as to require the entire removal of the inhabitants to ensure their safety—that such is the prevalence of ignorance of the simplest physical laws, that indifference to sanitary measures and medical aid most largely obtain where they should be most

eagerly sought—that serious obstructions arise to the execution of legislative designs, from the division of local authority, the stupidity of parochial officers, and the selfishness of interested parties—that the principal sources of distemper are overcrowded dwellings, polluted water, accumulation of noxious matter, and the interment of the dead in the midst of the living. To each of these elements of disease—especially the last, with respect to which the Board have just issued further documents—we must again advert, while the public mind is open to an impulse in the right direction. For the present, we must content ourselves with making two or three extracts from the Report, in support and illustration of the general conclusions we have enumerated.

First, as to the incipient stage of the disease, and the efficacy of timely treatment. In the case of Dumfries, Dr. Sutherland was directed to organize a system of house-to-house visitation; and,

"The result of the adoption of these measures was, that on the second day after they were brought into operation the attacks fell from 27, 38, and 23 daily, to 11; on the fifth day they diminished to 8; on the ninth day no new case occurred, and in another week the disease nearly disappeared. That this remarkable and rapid cessation of the disease was not the consequence of the natural exhaustion and termination of the epidemic is proved by the fact, that the premonitory diarrhoea did not diminish proportionally with the diminution of cholera, but that on the contrary, while cholera steadily decreased, diarrhoea went on and even increased, thus showing the continued action of the epidemic poison upon the system; while the true cause of the diminution of cholera was, that the visitors detected it in its diarrhoeal stage, and at once arrested its further progress."

Still more conclusive, if possible, is the next instance adduced:—

"A similar but still more rapid suppression of the disease was effected at the small village of Nordelf, in Norfolk, where, out of a population of 150 souls, there occurred no less than 50 cases of cholera. When Mr. Bowie, whom we requested to go to the assistance of these poor people, arrived at the village, he found it in a state of filth almost unexampled, the people in consternation, the sick without nurses, and the single medical attendant nearly exhausted with fatigue. Mr. Bowie immediately arranged a plan for the daily visitation of every house; obtained additional nurses and medical aid, carried out extensive cleansings, caused the removal of nuisances, and suggested improved means of ventilating the sick chambers. From the time that these measures were brought into operation only four new cases of cholera occurred; but here also the premonitory diarrhoea went on; every case, however, being promptly attended to was prevented from passing into the developed stage, and hence the rapid disappearance of cholera."

The following statements—the first of which is given on the authority of the Surveyor to the Sanitary Commissioners as below the truth—reveal a state of things alike disgusting and frightful:—

"At the last census, in 1841, there were 270,859 houses in the metropolis. It is known that there is scarcely a house without a cesspool under it, and that a large number have two, three, four, and more under them, so that the number of such receptacles in the metropolis may be taken at 300,000. The exposed surface of each cesspool measures on an average 9 feet, and the mean depth of the whole is about 6½ feet: so that each contains 58½ cubic feet of fermenting filth of the most noisome, poisonous, and disgusting nature. The exhaling surface of all the cesspools is equal to 62 acres nearly; and the total quantity of foul matter contained within them to 17,550,000 cubic feet; or equal to one enormous elongated stagnant cesspool 50 feet in width, 6 feet 6 inches in depth, and extending through London from the Broadway at Hammersmith to Bow Bridge, a length of ten miles."

"Among the metropolitan districts, the most seriously visited by cholera at the present time, as it was in 1832, is Bermondsey. . . . The surveyors of the Metropolitan Sewers state that there are, in that single district, thirty miles of foul ditches. For evils of such magnitude, the only remedies are the immediate removal of the more susceptible portions of the population, until combined works, and the larger engineering appliances, such as are provided for by the Public Health Act, can be carried out."

Talk of building cities on a volcanic crust!—of sleeping under the shade of a upas tree! Such seats of ignorance or hardihood are outdone by us, if there be a tithe of truth in this. Here we are, a couple of millions or more of human beings—every one of us holding life only on the condition of taking care of it—cooped up in a space which is scarcely breathing-room for half a million. We hustle ourselves together, like silly sheep, as if to invite the pounce of the wolf. We pen ourselves up in the city to fight a battle which requires incessant movement—stand thickly, side by side, like stalks of corn on a fruitful field, as if to provoke from the grim scythe-bearer the reply of Atila to the Romans, "Thick grass is cut easiest!" We poison the air we breathe, and the water we drink, with the vapours of deposits that would fertilize our idle acres. We take the vilest potions from the hand of pretentious ignorance to get relief, when the simplest precautions could have gained us almost impunity. We build hospitals instead of enlarging our dwellings. We swallow nasty physic, instead of living on good food. To cap the climax, we crowd the corrupting bodies of the dead into the very places where the living most do congregate. We shut our eyes to the plainest dictates of the Divine will, and human experience;

and then rend heaven with our lamentations over the bitter harvest of the bitter seeds we sowed. Not till we have learned better how to fight "the battle of life," will "death be," in this sense, "swallowed up in victory!"

BRUIN AT THE TOP OF THE POLE.

GOOD reader, you have visited the Zoological Gardens, and have doubtless looked at the disgusting, though amusing, brutes in the bear-pit. You have seen the restlessness with which the shaggy-coated fellows pace round their limited domain—have heard the unearthly growl with which they seemed to say, "I would if I could"—and have noticed the propensity they have for opening their mouths. Most likely, too, you have seen one of the brutes, under the influence of "sore temptation," mount the pole. From step to step, his Heaviness has given himself "a lift." With neither the gallant fearlessness of some animals, nor the fresh agility of others, but with the cunning and cowardly caution that belong to his own nature, he has at last reached the top. The orange—the golden prize that tempted him—has then been dropped between his gaping jaws, and the brute's complacent exultation was as great as a brute's could be, having a right to claim a hard-earned triumph! Down in his den again—now he seemed to say, the prize is mine! He rolled it out of his mouth—turned it round between his paws—blinked and winked at it—and when he had sucked it dry, graciously left the rind to his brother Bruins!

There is a great bear in Russia that has just been to the top of the pole. His den has always been too small for him; and many a quaking fear has his restlessness caused the crowd outside. The growl of the ugly brute has always been, "I would if I could," and nothing but the strong wall of universal hatred that has been raised by the love of liberty would even now keep him within his own circle. Sometimes that seems not strong enough. His jaws are always open, ready to bite the limbs from Freedom, or gulp it down altogether. Some day, however, when RIGHT, in its extermination of gigantic tyranny, shall have given to all other states "free constitutions," and when expectation and hope will have penetrated Eastern Europe, there will at length be the announcement of "another fine bear killed!" Meanwhile the Russian Bruin lives, and he has been to the top of the pole. He got there with the exercise of his usual cunning and cowardly caution, and not without some risk of his neck. Several slips he did make, and more than once his nose was hurt. Indeed, it was long doubtful whether his four feet would ever be planted on the top, by reason of the pelting to which he was exposed. But up there he stood at last, for the pelting ceased, and Georgey dropped the prize—Hungary—into his mouth. And, O, the brute! how self-complacent and exulting he looked while he delivered himself of the following rhapsody, addressed by "The Emperor to the Army.—My children!—God has vouchsafed to bless your zeal, your manly bravery, and your untiring perseverance, amidst the greatest difficulties. My children, you did your duty! And lo! the insurrection is quelled. *Wherever the enemy dared to oppose you, you overcame them, and following at the heels of the fugitives you brought about an event of rare occurrence; viz., the enemy's whole army surrendered to you, and submitted unconditionally to your will. Within two months we have either captured or taken by surrender 150 standards and 400 pieces of artillery, while above 8,000 insurgents have laid down their arms. Honour and glory to you! Honour and glory to your victorious leader! You have again (as you always do) proved yourselves worthy of the name of the victorious army of all the Russias. My thanks to all and each of you. I am satisfied with you! I am proud of you!*—NICHOLAEV."

On the 22nd of August, at Warsaw, was the above extraordinary document proclaimed by the most extraordinary of fathers to his children. Was there ever such a Bombastes Furioso as he? Was there ever a bear so self-satisfied and proud on false grounds? We wonder what his children think of him. Do they not feel rather ashamed? Does not some of that blood which was cool enough in their veins when they stood and gained their great victory mount to their eyes, and burn their cheeks from very shame? Truly, when we see the unblushing impudence of tyranny—its blasphemy, its arrogance, its falsity, and its glory, in the hideous weapons with which it makes warfare against human liberty, as exhibited in the above production, we cannot but breathe another prayer for the peace and progress of the nations, and for the conversion of that fell instrument of tyrants—the sword—into a ploughshare.

The Russian Bear is now down in his den again. Count Nesselrode sends word to Paris, that the army is withdrawn. Bruin has sucked the orange. The Hungarians are deprived of their liberty, and the Czar has got all he wanted. The Austrians are, therefore, welcome, for the present—to the rind!

THE CHOLERA AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I was pleased, as I have no doubt were many of your readers, to read the testimony to the value of homœopathy in reference to the treatment of, and the protection from, cholera, in your last Wednesday's paper. As an evidence of the accuracy of your views, the following facts will be interesting to your readers. In the *Journal of Health and Disease*, and *Monthly Journal of Homœopathy* (advertised in your journal) for September, are published five cases in which the Asiatic Cholera was treated successfully; and every homœopathist has had, during the last few weeks, many evidences afforded to him of the power of homœopathic treatment over this disease. In fact, my belief is that the only parties who are successful, to any extent, are the homœopathists; and, from what transpires daily, my belief is equally strong, that many are killed by the opiates and other means administered to subdue the purgings, the vomitings, and the cramps. Another point of belief equally strong is, that failure in the treatment is certain, unless patients are totally debarred from food, from beef-tea, arrow-root, milk, and water, until the tongue becomes warm and clean; and that a tea-spoonful of water should be the largest dose given at a time, though frequently repeated, to patients in the stage of collapse.

You write especially in favour of the homœopathic protective means against cholera. My experience accords. Among a multitude of patients, upwards of four hundred weekly, who consult me, I have not had more than thirty cases of actual cholera. Of those afflicted with the premonitory symptoms, violent purgings, and vomitings, and cramps, and chills, and anxiety, I have had hundreds. When to this is added the fact, that the majority of the patients (gratuitous I refer to), live in the districts where the cholera has raged, and is now raging, the fact that only thirty having the actual disease, have come under my attention, proves to me indubitably, that the great mass, believing in homœopathy, have protected themselves against the attack of the disease, by using the protective remedies, recommended by the homœopathists.

As an evidence of the value of these protective means, I assert, as a matter of experience, that the means which the allopathists use to arrest the purgings and the vomitings, when successful in gaining the end sought, almost invariably cause a most distressing soreness, and tight, crampy, feeling in the bowels: a result dependent no doubt on the fact, that the astringent medicines used stopped the discharge without inducing any change of the diseased state that caused the discharge. And, in addition to this, my experience justifies me in asserting, that often, though thus temporarily and injuriously stopped, the purgings and the vomitings recur a few days after with intense severity, and are attended with a danger greater than when occurring without such previous stoppage.

I could add some interesting incidents illustrative of these points, but as they relate personally to myself, I avoid their record, but think it a duty to state the following:—This morning a lady from Ilford consulted me. The sister of her friend, with whom she resides, had died of the cholera. (The lady who died refused to take the protective medicines.) They could not get any one to lay her out, so terrified were the people. And, further, in the village the ravages of cholera are dreadful. One man and his children were seized with the disease, and though he cried out at his windows for help, no one would go near to give aid. It almost reminds one of the plague.

Such is the lamentable result of ignorance as creative of fear.

To conclude, I recommend every one, while this disease rages, to wash with a well-soaped flannel the whole surface of the belly every morning and evening—using cold water in the morning and hot water in the evening (in the evening the strength being exhausted, there is not so much power of reaction). Rub dry with a rough, well-dried towel; lie down and sleep, trusting to the Ever Present.

Avoid hearty suppers. Live chiefly on sound vegetables: not taking much animal food. The prejudice against vegetables and fruit is nothing but a prejudice: all that is required is, that the vegetables and the fruit be sound, and be eaten as a meal, and not between meals, or, as it is called, a dessert.

Hoping that these remarks may be useful, I willingly sacrifice the time necessary for their record.

Yours, in well-wishing,

JOHN EPPS, M.D.

London, September 10, 1849.

COMPETITION FOR FARMS.—In reply to an advertisement which recently appeared in a local paper, announcing a farm to be let, the agent, a solicitor at Deddington, had upwards of twenty applications by the next post, and a large number by subsequent ones.

During the last few days the whole Firth of Forth has been swarming with herrings. The waters are literally loaded with these treasures of the deep.—*Scotsman.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

WARLIKE ESTABLISHMENTS AND NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

Notwithstanding all its abuse of the late Peace Congress, the *Times* cannot avoid discussing, with some apprehension, the conclusions which the meeting of that assembly has forced upon reflecting politicians. In an article in Friday's number our contemporary calls attention to some of the warnings contained in Mr. S. Gurney's letter to Mr. Sturge, which we published in a late number, and takes occasion to enforce them by the following remarks:—

"Mr. S. Gurney has had to do with indebted men and estates. He knows the history of many encumbrances. He has seen the vast mortgage lying like an incubus on the resources of nature and the energy of man. He has traced the slow but sure drain of a fixed interest paid out of a fluctuating and perhaps a falling revenue. He has watched the debtor struggling for many years, and just keeping afloat, till there comes some extraordinary aggravation of his burdens, and then down he goes. He has noticed that the chapter of accidents is more fertile in disaster than relief, and in the long run tells against the debtor. From what has come under his own observation in the exercise of his private profession, he draws a political inference. Unless the nation pays off its debt when it can, the day will come when it cannot, and when it will find even the interest of that debt too much for its revenue. The prediction is so serious and so unambiguously expressed, that if it were found in the lucubrations of a mere pamphleteer, it would be thought an exaggerated alarm, or a mischievous suggestion. There are those who think the mere mention of national bankruptcy treason and rebellion, and we feel a patriotic shudder at the word 'sponge.' We own to a degree of this antipathy ourselves, and candidly confess that had we read the passage we have quoted without knowing its author, we should have conceived an unfavourable opinion not so much of his judgment as of his delicacy and tact. But the name at the foot of the letter is a sufficient reply to any such suspicions. It is Samuel Gurney who tells us that if we persist in our present course, and do not avail ourselves of our comparative prosperity to pay off our debt, a time of adversity will come, when we shall be bankrupt."

"It is a hard saying, but nevertheless a true one; and however we may dislike the obtrusion of such unpleasant thoughts, we cannot dispel them. Indeed, our readers will remember that we have repeatedly said the same in substance ourselves. Not to reduce debt, we have said, is to increase it. Debt is ultimate insolvency. Bankruptcy is revolution. These are topics we have often urged, and we applied them to France and her desperate finances long before the starving inhabitants of the faubourgs set Europe in a flame. The French Revolution is a very near event. *Proximus ardet.* It is evident that France has hitherto only aggravated her financial difficulties by revolutions. She has only widened the gap between her income and her expenditure. She has 'put on the screw' but in vain. A large military force, we read to-day, is employed in collecting the 45 centimes additional added last March twelvemonth to the direct taxation; while Government is endeavouring to borrow on a high rate of interest. But France is only before us on the same path. Within three years we have added twelve millions to our debt, and have barely attained, if we have attained, an equilibrium between our incomings and our outgoings. At the present moment, therefore, we are at a standstill, with a debt the interest of which is about £28,000,000 per annum. But is it reasonable, is it possible to suppose that we can maintain this equilibrium? Anyone of many very probable casualties may compel a sudden increase of expenditure, and hurl the State another step in the downward course of bankruptcy. War is not the only danger; nor is increased expenditure. There are other less violent changes which might render the present taxation intolerable."

THE POPE'S VISIT TO NAPLES.—As the eye mournfully follows Kossuth and Mazzini ploughing the blue wave of the Mediterranean to long and cheerless exile amongst us, let it also rest awhile on that aged Pontiff who once assumed the character of a statesman and a man, but soon found it too irksome to continue to enact it. He, too, is an exile. A bark carries him, likewise, to a foreign capital; but what is his mission? Is he bound to a nation of sedate and severe judges, who will call upon him to give an account of his stewardship, who will weigh him without favour in the scales of public opinion, and hold up surely, if not harshly, every error to view which he may have committed? Or is he the supposed vicar of Christ on earth, wending his way to cheer the forlorn, to comfort the oppressed, to expose imposture, to preach the truths of humanity and of his creed to the mighty, or to denounce tyrants to the vengeance of Heaven? On what errand does this old man wend to the Neapolitan coast, to the capital of the sunny South, where a people more highly-favoured than any other by a prodigal share of Heaven's gifts, squanders them in lasciviousness, and plays in sacrilegious puerility with all that is sacred? Will the eloquence of this Pope's tongue, rendered fervid by the memory of dangers escaped, and of deliverance the most unexpected, call the minds of this besotted people from their follies, dispel their ignorance, animate their flagging exertions? Will he set them an example, in his own conduct, of courageous self-denial and disinterested devotion to the cause of truth? No—for none of these motives: the Pope goes to Naples to pray over the phial in which St.

Januarius's blood becomes liquid! Had all the associations, all the Red Republicans, all the emissaries of secret societies conspired together to plot some invidious light into which to bring the head of the Romish Church in public opinion, and of raising the exiled patriots of Italy and Hungary in the minds of thinking men to the station they deserve to occupy, no refined cruelty, no eagerness for vengeance, could have devised anything more likely to bring this end about than the projected excursion to Naples. Volumes would not have so eloquently exposed the present condition of Southern Europe—the nature of the despotism it was desirous of shaking off, and the prospect with which the mis-called restoration of order threatens it.—*Weekly News.*

THE COTTON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The first of a course of four lectures on this highly interesting subject was delivered on Monday evening last, at the Whittington Club, as the commencement of a new session, the syllabus of which is unusually promising, even for that flourishing institution. The lecturer—Mr. F. Warren, of Manchester—announced himself as a practical man in all matters connected with England's staple manufacture, and certainly showed himself fully capable of the task he had undertaken. His statements were explained and illustrated by a number of drawings and specimens of the cotton plant, in its varieties and different stages. He described the raw material as the beard of a plant of the same order as common marsh-mallows; in colour either pure white, or white tinged with yellow, the latter being that used in the nankeen fabric, and being indebted for its colour to a salt of iron, peculiar to the soil of its growth. The fibres seen through a microscope presented the appearance of hollow cylinders, tortuous and tapering, a constitution in a high degree favourable to their being spun into thread. Botanists differed in their enumeration of the varieties of the plant; but for practical purposes there were three divisions—the tree cotton, the shrub cotton, and the staple cotton. Of these the first and second were of little use in trade; the third was divided into the long staple and the short staple. The long staple grew in the countries bordering on the Gulf of Florida and the Bay of Bengal. The short staple was the produce of the entire peninsula of India and of the southern states only of North America. These particulars being given, Mr. Warren gave a history of the cotton trade in this country; pointed out how it had been powerful in the elevation of both England and America, and exhibited the dangers to which it was exposed either from the commercial jealousy of the American people, a failure from natural causes in the supply, or the rebellion of the American slaves. Should the manufacturing population of this country increase during the next ten years in the ratio in which it had during the ten years past, it would become necessary, in order to support and employ it, to secure a permanent and cheap supply of cotton. This could be done by cultivating it in British India, where, on the authority of Major-General Briggs, Sir Charles Forbes, and others, there can be produced a supply sufficient to meet the wants of the entire world, equal in quality to the article supplied from New Orleans, and cheaper than it by one-half, the cost of the American slave being, on the lowest estimate, 1s. 6d. per diem, the wages of the free Hindoo 2d. The advantages derivable from such a course were, the certainty of a good supply, the amelioration of our Hindoo fellow-subjects, and the emancipation of the American slaves by rendering their labour profitable to their owners. It was shown that in 1785, when the first bale of American cotton was imported into this country, the American planters were so unable to find profitable employment for their slaves as to deliberate on the best mode of emancipating them. Their number was at that time little more than sixty thousand, and their value next to nothing. Now, they numbered nearly three millions, and were valued at 1,200 millions of dollars. On the other hand, under our oppressive rule in India, civilization had fearfully retrograded; in many parts where populous cities once flourished, or an industrious, happy peasantry dwelt, there was the jungle and its wild inhabitants, or a miserable, discontented people. All these most important ends—the abolition of American slavery, the consolidation and indefinite improvement of our vast eastern empire, and the permanent employment of our own manufacturing population, would be secured by the cultivation of cotton in British India.

Mr. Warren concluded amidst loud applause, and intimated that in subsequent lectures he should go through, step by step, the entire process of manufacture, by means of the working models of machinery which covered the platform.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—The polling commenced on Wednesday in favour of Mr. Gisborne, and continued in his favour till noon; when the numbers were—Gisborne, 176; Best, 148. After that hour, Mr. Best obtained a slight lead, and maintained it to the close of the poll. The closing numbers were—Best, 217; Gisborne, 200. This election is said to have cost neither candidate anything beyond fair legal expenses. When Mr. Godson and Mr. Ricardo spent £10,000 between them, in the contest of 1841, the poll was Godson, 212; Ricardo, 200.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that the supposed daughter of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton is the wife of the Rev. Philip Ward, a laborious and exemplary clergyman, who holds the small vicarage of Ten-terden, and has eight children.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. DE GIRARDIN AND THE PEACE QUESTION.—*La Presse*, or (which comes to the same thing), M. de Girardin, has just declared himself the adversary of a general disarmament. The letter of the President is the cause, and it must now be taken for granted that the distinguished journalist no longer believes in the possibility of a system of general arbitration. "The insertion in the *Moniteur*," says *La Presse*, "of the letter of the President of the Republic addressed to M. Edgar Ney imparts to our policy a direction of an entirely new kind, and the consequence of which may be a general war. In such circumstances the *Moniteur de l'Armée* and the *Sentinelle de l'Armée* will understand why we decline publishing the answer we had prepared to them. He who would agitate, from this day forward, the question of disarmament, would in some sort render himself guilty of treason towards France. Of two acts of treason—against the budget and against France—we prefer the lesser. We prefer abandoning the budget to the dangers that threaten it."

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.—The *Assemblée Nationale* pretends that M. Dufaure has taken advantage of M. de Falloux's absence from Paris to induce the President of the Republic to take the step that has attracted so much attention. It sees in this the ruin of France, a breach with Russia, and all kinds of imaginary misfortunes. The Catholic *Univers* is most violent in characterising the conduct of Louis Napoleon. That M. Dufaure is triumphant cannot be doubted from the tone assumed by his especial organ, the *Moniteur du Soir*, which says:—

The letter of the President of the Republic will be read in France with the greatest satisfaction; it has produced the most salutary effects at Rome. M. Louis Napoleon has been often reproached with sacrificing, in the case of the Roman states, the conduct that he had held in 1831, and the moral engagement that he had contracted at Forli. These retrospective accusations fall to the ground before the publication of the letter to M. Edgar Ney. In a Republic the President has his liberty of action under his own responsibility. It is, therefore, fully allowable to give to M. Louis Bonaparte the entire benefit of the noble sentiments he has expressed; but it must be admitted on all hands that the calumnies accumulated against the ministry on the subject of the affairs of Italy vanish before this document.

The *Moniteur*, in a communicated article, declares that it is false that the propositions of the French Government have been rejected at the conference of Gaeta, as some journals had stated.

THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a despatch addressed by Count Nesselrode to the Russian Ministers abroad, announcing that as the task of the Russian troops is concluded by the pacification of Hungary, they will be withdrawn from that territory and re-enter the Russian frontiers. *La Presse* states that the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople had demanded the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, but it is not certain that the Turkish Government will comply with the demand.

La Presse states that General Rostolan has been recalled from Rome, and is replaced by General Randeau; while the *Dix Décembre* states that the successor of Rostolan is General Bedeau. Colonel Ney has arrived in Paris from Rome. General Oudinot has arrived at Marseilles.

M. Thiers has returned from Dieppe, and has taken up his residence in the valley of Montmorency. M. de Falloux has also returned, and was present at the Council of Ministers at the Elysée on Saturday.

The Archbishop of Toulouse has published a letter in the *Ami de la Religion*, censuring severely M. Duguerry, curé of the Madeleine, for the part he took in the proceedings of the Peace Congress, and for the expression he made use of in his speech, viz., that the Gospel was nothing more than human reason restored and extended.

ITALY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The report of differences between the French Government and the Gaeta Conference was authentic: a letter, which may well have annoyed the Cardinals and the Pope, had been written, and is now officially published. President Buonaparte seems to have taken shame at the position into which France has fallen, and his letter to M. Edgar Ney makes a sort of politic *amende*:—

Elysée National, 18th August, 1849.

My dear Ney,—The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to strangle Italian liberty; but, on the contrary, to regulate it, and preserve it from excesses, and on a solid basis to restore to the Pontifical throne the Prince who at the first placed himself boldly at the head of all useful reforms.

I learn, with pain, that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, and our own deeds, remain unfruitful in consequence of the influence of passion and hostile feelings. It is wished to have, as the basis of the Pope's return, proscription and tyranny. Say, on my part, to General Rostolan, that it cannot be permitted, under the shadow of the tricolor flag, to commit an act derogatory to the character of our abnegation.

I sum up thus the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope—a general amnesty, the secularization of the administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal government.

I have been personally hurt, on reading the proclamation of the three Cardinals, to see that it has not even made mention of the name of France, or of the sufferings of our brave soldiers. Every insult offered to our flag or to our uniform goes right to my heart; and I beg you to make known to them, that if France does not sell her services, she requires at least that she may have gratitude for her sacrifices and self-denial.

At the time when our armies made the tour of Europe, they left everywhere, as the traces of their passage, the germs of liberty, and the destruction of the abuses of the feudal system. It shall not be said that, in 1849, a French army has acted in another manner, and brought about another result.

Desire the General to thank the army in my name for its noble conduct. I have learned with pain that, even physically, it has not been treated as it deserved to be. Nothing should be neglected to make our troops comfortable.

Receive, my dear Ney, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

This letter was received at Rome on the 31st, up to which dates we have accounts. It seems that, previous to its reception, a great coldness had arisen between General Rostolan and the cardinals, on the score of the tribunal which had been chosen to try all those who had in any way meddled with the revolution. In the proclamation, in which this tribunal was announced, the extraordinary pretension had been put forward of the reconstitution of the real inquisition, charged to seek out crimes or offences committed against religion, and against the authority of the Pope. The real object, to speak clearly, was to act with severity against the immense majority of the Roman people, to enter on a career of denunciations, and to open a great political prosecution, in which every inhabitant of the Roman States would have to appear in his turn, and this at a time when the French Government was talking of an amnesty and forgetfulness of the past.

The coldness arising from this difference was increased by one of etiquette, in which General Rostolan considered that his dignity as representative of a great power had been hurt. On being invested with the title of general-in-chief, the French commander had paid an official visit to the Quirinal; he waited in vain for two days for it to be returned; at the end of the time the commission sent for him to make a communication. General Rostolan declared that if the cardinals did not return his visit in two hours, he should feel himself compelled to establish the respect due to his uniform, and to his official position. The commission at length decided on returning his visit, but it is said that information was sent off to Gaeta of the incident, remarking that if the commission yielded as to a question of form, it was determined not to give way on the question itself. Such was the state of things when a French general arrived at Rome, bearing the confidential letter above quoted, to M. Edgar Ney. M. de Rayneval, who read it, thought it most timely, and that it should be at once published. But he had no sooner communicated it to General Rostolan than that officer felt hurt at its not having been written to him, refused to have it published, and then gave in his resignation. M. de Rayneval then went, at the request of Colonel Ney, to the Quirinal, and communicated, in a non-official manner, the contents of the letter to the commission of cardinals. He begged them to authorize its insertion in the official journal. The cardinals at first consented to it, but after a few hours' consideration they revoked that decision, withdrew the authorization, and formally declared that if that wish was disregarded they would resign their functions and leave the city. They added, that it was impossible they could allow a document to be made public which threw a severe censure on themselves, as from the moment when it should be published their authority would be treated with contempt. During, however, the few hours which elapsed between the granting and the withdrawal of the authorization, the letter had become the subject of general comment; a few moments of authorized publicity was sufficient for numerous copies to get into circulation, and an effect as rapid as profound was caused. The army, in particular, read it with avidity; those who for the last two months had praised the patience and forbearance of the French Cabinet applauded these declarations, so full of firmness and liberality.

It is not known what the Pope will do under these circumstances. The correspondent of the *Débats* says:—"The Pope, it is said, will go and seek an asylum under another flag, which evidently will be neither that of Naples nor of Spain, but that which now floats at Bologna and Ancona. If these reports have any foundation, the complication of affairs will be serious."

VENICE.—The towns of Venice and Chioggia were, on the 20th of August, declared in a state of siege. Every armed body was dissolved, and all arms and ammunition required in forty-eight hours; political assemblies were prohibited, and the inhabitants confined to their houses after ten p.m.; the press was laid under censure; and military commissions were appointed for trial of offenders, with power to punish by shooting in twenty-four hours. A letter of the 27th ult., from Venice, gives some interesting information relative to that city. No damage of consequence has been done to any of the remarkable buildings, museums, &c., although the shells fell close to the Place of St. Mark. Thirty-six bombs fell into the Palais Moncenigo. The Rialto has been very slightly injured. Thirty-four arches of the splendid railway-bridge have been demolished, and three more are likely to fall in. The siege has cost Austria 10,000 men, besides 15,000 sick, and ammunition, &c., to the amount of a million of florins. A second million will be requisite to repair the damage done by the Venetian projectiles.

SPAIN.

PASTIMES OF THE QUEEN.—Recent visitors at the Granja talk of the probable abdication of Queen Isabella and the advent of her sister the Duchess of Montpensier, and of Narvaez's being under the operation of slow poison. There is very little foundation for either of them. They originate in the

gossip of the Granja. There the phrase of the old play, so often quoted by Walter Scott, "No scandal upon Queen Elizabeth, I hope," would pass unheeded. The Queen, who likes gossip herself, cares very little what gossip takes place at her expense. With much native shrewdness, she has soon seen through the utter worthlessness of the set by which Christina has surrounded her, and, despairing of a remedy, seems determined to "doff the world aside and let it pass." She gives herself up to the noisiest pleasures with childish ardour, and seems to take pleasure in teasing that solemn nullity to whom the profligate calculations of French intriguers caused her to be united. When the ministers talk to her of public affairs, she tells them, with girlish petulance, to consult her mother—that it is she who takes care of that sort of thing. Every night dancing takes place, by her orders, in the spacious gardens. She becomes peevish the moment the music ceases, and there are always two bands that relieve each other alternately. She forbids any kind of illumination; it is true that the moon, especially at the Granja, sheds triple light, and artificial lights are seldom necessary. From the moment the Queen arrives she gives herself up to dancing and laughter of the most energetic kind. She tires out the strongest-limbed, and then looks round with the most reckless merriment stamped upon her round face, and instantly accepts another partner. Half an hour after you may see her seated eating and drinking with the same vigour as she dances, at some rustic table under the trees. Paco (Frank), as she calls her husband, Don Francisco, used to fret at first, but he has got used to it, and is becoming plethoric and listless. The representations of her elderly friends she laughs at, even when they hint that her crown is in danger.—*Daily News Madrid Correspondent.*

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Neither the fortress of Comorn nor Peterwardein have yet surrendered to the Imperialist forces. On the 3rd, the armistice granted to the insurgents in Comorn was denounced. Although Klapka himself is doubtless inclined to surrender, he is surrounded by so many persons who consider themselves too seriously compromised to hope for a complete amnesty that he is powerless.

General Haynau, on his arrival at Pesth on the night of the 30th, was received at the terminus by a municipal deputation, headed by the burgomaster Koller, who made a speech of welcome, to which the commander-in-chief replied. As if to show that the hangman is Haynau's shadow, the official journal of Pesth follows up the announcement of arrival by stating that, on the following day, in the new market-place, Kossuth notes, to the amount of 142,071 florins, were buried by the public executioner. The whole nominal value of this paper, which had been destroyed at Pesth, was 1,473,043 florins. As this was the money in which the Pesth tradespeople got paid for their goods, the affection which they bear to General Haynau may be easily conceived. On the same day on which Haynau returned to Pesth, a military execution took place. Georg Füllp, notary of Danavese, was shot, according to sentence of court-martial, for participation in the insurrection and concealment of arms. "General Haynau has also, if I am not misinformed," says the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "received hints from our Cabinet, that his system of making whole communities responsible for the acts of individuals, as in the case of the Pesth and Buda Jews, is anything but calculated to allay political irritation and agitation. It is certainly, at present, the intention of Ministers to attempt to carry out the Constitution of March, but I fancy many modifications, tending rather to federalism than centralization, will be found absolutely necessary."

Georgy has been "pardoned" by the Emperor. He has been directed to remain in Styria until the excitement of the public mind in Hungary has somewhat subsided. He has, according to the *Ost Deutsche Post*, been escorted by Colonel Andreassy to Carinthia.

The *Times* correspondent learns that it is the intention of Government to grant an amnesty to all the imperial officers of the Magyar race who joined the rebellion, and to proceed leniently with all the others. The full severity of the law will, on the contrary, be exercised against all members of the "Committee of Defence of the Country."

Dembinski, Kossuth, Perczel, Messaros, and Madame Kossuth, have been sent to Widdin. Austria and Russia claim these fugitives as subjects of the Imperial crown, and Austria not only as rebels, but as having carried off the jewels of the crown of St. Stephen. The Porte will be heavily pressed upon by the envoys of the two emperors to give back the fugitives, and the Russians have already begun to speak with a high tone on the subject, but it is hoped that Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick will back the Porte in its resistance.

About the 20th, the army of Bem, numbering more than 12,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and possessing about 60 guns, surrendered to General Luders without fighting. The Russian General, who, in all this campaign, has shown great activity and knowledge of war, behaved with great humanity. Just as the battle was on the point of commencing, he made known to the Hungarian army the flight of Kossuth, Dembinski, and Perczel, and declared that the insurrection had been completely foiled in Hungary, and that he thought it would be useless to shed blood for a cause which had no longer any chance of being successful; he therefore advised the insurgent to lay down their arms and confide in the mercy of their emperor. Bem gave up the command to another officer and retired. His army then surrendered. It was rumoured that General

Bem was a captive, and severely wounded, in the hospital of Bucharest, but this requires confirmation.

The Prussian *Staats Anzeiger*, of the 6th September, says, in an article dated Semlin, August 27—"The day before yesterday the remainder of the Magyar troops stationed between Orsova and Mehadia were reduced, and laid down their arms unconditionally. Two legions, an Italian and Polish, fled to Servia, where, however, they were received rather roughly, and obliged to retire further into the interior of Turkey."

The Constitution of March was published at Semlin on the 26th, and probably the same ceremony has already taken place in Agram, as the Ban has informed his substitute, Emerich Von Leutlul, that his business is to obey his orders, and that the Banat Council is an executive, and not a consulting body.

The Russians are all marching back to Poland, with the exceptions of two corps, which will remain for a time in the neighbourhood of Munkacs, Kaschau, and Debreczin; and a third, which will occupy the district of Bistritz, in Transylvania. The Prince of Warsaw had already left Hungary.

"There is a talk," says a Vienna letter of the 1st, "of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with a Saxon Princess, and it is said that the coronation of the Emperor will take place in the course of the year at Presburg."

RUSSIA.

WARSAW, September 2.—Field-Marshal Paskievich arrived here yesterday evening from the theatre of war in Hungary. He was honoured with a most brilliant reception by his Majesty the Emperor, in presence of the troops drawn up on the parade before the Palace of Lozienki.

The Warsaw papers contain the following address of the Emperor of Russia to the Army:—

My Children! God has vouchsafed to bless your zeal, your manly bravery, and your untiring perseverance amidst the greatest difficulties. My children, you did your duty; and, lo! the insurrection is quelled. Wherever the enemy dared to oppose you, you overcame them, and following at the heels of the fugitives, you brought about an event of rare occurrence, viz., the enemy's whole army surrendered to you, and submitted unconditionally to our will. Within two months we have either captured or taken by surrender 150 standards and 400 pieces of artillery, while above 80,000 insurgents have laid down their arms. Honour and glory to you! Honour and glory to your victorious leader! You have again, as you always do, proved yourselves worthy of the name of the victorious army of all the Russias. My thanks to all and each of you. I am satisfied with you! I am proud of you!

Warsaw, August 22.

NICOLAUS.

GERMANY.

The Archduke Vicar of the Empire returned to Frankfurt on the 3rd, and was received with great acclamations by the crowd. A guard of honour of Prussians and Austrians was placed at his hotel. He was accompanied by two Archdukes, Stephen and Albert. The Prince of Prussia had previously arrived, and had a long conference with the Archduke.

A few days since the German question seemed likely to lead to a complete rupture between Austria and Prussia, but the correspondent of the *Times* learns, from undeniable authority, that the rival powers are on the point of bringing matters to an amicable conclusion. Austria for the south of Germany, and Prussia for the north, are on the point of forming an offensive and defensive alliance—not against the constitutional, but the subversive party in Germany, and that the first step for putting an end to the coolness which has lately prevailed between the two powers will be the resignation of the Vicar-General of the Empire. Though some concessions will be made to Prussia, Austria remains firm in her claims to precedence in Germany.

The States of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg resolved, on the 1st, by a majority of one, to adhere to the Constitution of the three Kings.

The Duchess d'Orleans and her children arrived at Eisenach on the 1st. She was received with great respect by the population.

A council of the different Protestant churches based on Lutheranism is about to be held at Wittenberg, in Germany.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The intelligence from the Duchies is, that at Flensburg peace is kept up by the Swedes, whose behaviour is approved by both the hostile factions. The difficulties of the Schleswig Administration still continue, the majority of the civic officers refusing to acknowledge any other authority than that of the late Schleswig-Holstein Regency.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss question assumes shape. A collective Note has been sent from the three great Northern Powers, with the approval of the French Cabinet, to the Swiss Diet, by which the principality of Neuchâtel is demanded back for the King of Prussia.

Bavaria and Wurtemberg have lined the north bank of the Lake of Constance with troops. Prussian troops occupy Constance and its neighbourhood.

The French authorities have declared that they would not, for the future, allow any German fugitives coming from Switzerland to take either Paris or Lyons in their route. The English ambassador also in Switzerland had, in consequence of instructions to that effect, been obliged to refuse passports to several fugitives, such as Itzstein, Sachs, and others. Raveaux obtained one quite exceptionally, in consequence of his previous position as ambassador himself.

CALIFORNIA.

A letter from the *Times*' "own correspondent" at San Francisco, dated July 2, gives by far the completest account which has appeared of the state of things in California. Passing over minor prodigies—such as the rental of "the hotel" of the place being £16,000 a year, that of a single room for a counting-house being £150 a month, and houses being altogether so scarce that it was proposed to haul up the hundred ships lying idle in the bay and turn them into habitations by cutting doors and windows in their sides—we invite attention to the following illustrations of political and social developments:—

In California there is *de facto* no Government, and no administration of justice. Those establishments are in a novel, if not in an unprecedented, state. General Riley is Governor of California, and resides at Monterey, the nominal seat of Government. Commodore Jones is Commander-in-chief of the naval forces, and has his flag hoisted on board the "Warren" frigate, at present in San Francisco harbour; and General Smith is Commander-in-chief of the land forces in California and Oregon, and has his head-quarters in San Francisco. This array of authority looks well on paper, but from the desertion of soldiers and sailors (particularly the former), the arm of military power is almost powerless. The military are posted in different parts of the country; a few at the Presidio of San Francisco, about three miles and a half from this, situated near the entrance to the harbour from the ocean. A small party of men is at Venicia; and several small parties are posted at different parts of the Sacramento river, the great highway to the gold region. All the soldiers are allowed indulgences to preserve their fidelity. Those at the Presidio are permitted to come into San Francisco to work at all manner of jobs on their own account, by turns, on leave of absence. They are also allowed the use of the Government cars and waggons, which they let out on job; while the men in the interior are allowed furloughs to go to the "placers," to try their hands at "digging," by turns; the produce of their labours forming a common fund.

In the absence of legislative measures by the American Congress for the government of California, the administration of the country is attempted to be carried on by a mixed and necessarily confused system of Spanish law, grafted on American institutions, which it is found impossible to amalgamate and impracticable to work. The only semblance of a court of justice which exists in San Francisco is that vested in the office of Alcalde. The functions and attributes of this magistrate, if fully carried out according to Spanish (Mexican) law, are incompatible with American notions of civil and criminal jurisprudence—inconsistent with free institutions, and totally repugnant to the feelings and sentiments of American citizens. Hence a good deal of bitterness of feeling has been engendered, and a conflict has arisen between the Alcalde (an American) and many of his fellow citizens. The writer gives an amusing summary of the contest. "Some months back, a public election took place here by universal suffrage in the widest sense of the term (for votes were admitted without regard to qualification by citizenship) for the ostensible object of supplying the district with a government. Out of the members so elected has sprung a body styling itself, 'The Legislative Assembly of the district of San Francisco.' This Assembly completed its arrangements by appointing a staff of salaried officers, such as a 'Speaker,' 'Clerk,' 'Sheriffs,' &c. One of its earliest acts was to abolish the office of Alcalde on a charge of malfeasance, preferred or alleged against the officer filling the office. It then called upon this officer to deliver up the archives of his office. The Alcalde resisted, and applied to General Riley, the Governor." Some weeks were spent in fruitless negotiation. "At length the Assembly brought the affair to an issue, by sending its Sheriff, with a posse, who took possession of the records *vi et armis*. The Alcalde showed fight on the occasion, by presenting a loaded pistol; which, as he told me, he always kept at hand, 'as an auxiliary in the dispensing of justice' from the judgment-seat; and threatening to fire at any one who touched his 'papers.' The Sheriff had anticipated him. He presented a six-barrelled revolver at the head of the magistrate; when the latter, as he expressed himself the next day, 'seeing his chance of the first shot to be lost, gave up further resistance.' The Sheriff and his satellites possessed themselves of what books and papers they thought might be the records of the office, and carried them away to the 'Hall of the Assembly,' where they remained locked up and inaccessible to the public. The dethroned Alcalde preferred a second complaint in person to the Governor at Monterey; whereupon a proclamation was issued repudiating the conduct of the Assembly, on the ground that its members had 'usurped powers which are vested only in the Congress of the United States.'

"In the absence of a constitutional and universally acknowledged and respected government, of an effective military force, of legally appointed tribunals of justice, of municipal authorities, of a militia, and of a police, it would naturally be supposed that this country was in a state of anarchy, confusion, and disorder, if not of riot, rapine, and bloodshed. This is far from being the case, however extraordinary the assertion may appear. Merchandise of all sorts, furniture, and liquors, are exposed in the streets, on the beach, in open yards—in short, all over the town, owing to the want of warehouse room for storage, and remain, except in very few and solitary instances, untouched by the hands of the robber and the thief.

"The trade of this place does not increase in proportion to the increase of emigration; because a great many of the emigrants bring goods for sale and provisions for their own use, besides houses to live in. The trade of the place is much overdone, and there is a glut of many goods in the market; the fleet of merchantmen now in the harbour having brought varied and large cargoes from all parts, so that a vast amount of money will be lost by shippers generally. What must be provided for, in a great measure, are the desires, whims, tastes, and caprices of men hitherto unused to wealth, suddenly enriched by gold digging, carried away by sudden impulses into a vortex of extravagance and all sorts of wild indulgences; reckless in their expenditure, and indulging in luxuries that they formerly knew only by name. Hence the great demand for champagne and liquors of the first class, and of preserved meats and fruits, and other delicacies, which has all along existed, and which still continues, although the increased supply has lowered the price."

In respect to "the diggings," the correspondent gives full and interesting extracts from the journal of a friend, whom he describes as "a scientific and practical miner, at present engaged with a party of fourteen men on the Juba River," and whose "information may be relied on."

I am at present (June, 1849), (writes the "friend,") working at a place on the Juba, where the gold has already been taken from the surface; and I find that the deeper I dig the richer the earth is. As a proof that this gold is all alluvial (or brought down by the river), it is found in greater quantities at a bend where the river forms a bar. I have also observed, that where the hills on the sides of the river are bold and precipitate, the auriferous deposit is generally greater than where they run in a gentle slope. As yet, I have seen no veins of gold in these mountains; but a specimen of gold embedded in a matrix of white quartz was shown to me, said to have been brought from the Snowy Ridge. It was exceedingly rich, the greatest part of the stone (ore) being pure gold, and weighing about 4lb. Troy.

Although there has been much exaggeration in the statements with regard to the gold in California which I had seen previous to my arrival in this country, nevertheless its riches appear almost incredible, and I have much hesitation in stating the quantities of gold which I know persons to have washed out in a very short time. I will confine myself to the fact which has come under my own personal observation, that a man with a common washing-pan, which is merely a round wooden bowl, containing about the fourth part of a bushel of earth, in six or seven hours' labour obtains from one to two ounces of gold—of pure gold, too; and this the men under my direction are actually doing. Let me remark that this is a sum which has never been got out of the gold-washings of Chili or Peru, by a regular routine of labour, at their highest pitch of fertility since the conquest.

The following was taken down from the friend's dictation: it confirms the preceding remarks applying to the coast ports.

I will conclude with the mention of perhaps the most remarkable fact connected with this remarkable country; which is, that although we are entirely without laws or authority in the mines (as, indeed, is the case in all other parts of the country), and although the miners are generally composed of a bold, daring, and adventurous race, a code of honour and justice has been voluntarily established amongst themselves, which is strictly observed. No miner encroaches upon the washing-ground of his neighbour, although he sees sometimes that it is vastly richer than his own. Robbery has been hitherto entirely unknown; and you leave your tent, containing your goods, provisions, and gold (the latter buried, however), and go out to your labour without leaving behind any other safeguard than the good faith of your neighbours, which on the river Juba has never been violated; though, in case of violation, it has been agreed upon by all that summary and severe chastisement would follow. The penalty of a conviction of robbery before a jury of miners would be certain and speedy death by hanging to a bough of the nearest tree.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SLAVE-HOLDING CHURCHES.—By a late careful and thorough investigation, it appears that the Methodist church [in the United States] holds 250,000 slaves; the Baptist, 225,000; the Presbyterian, 80,000; and other denominations, 45,000; making 600,000 slaves held directly by Christian members of churches. But this by no means fills up the measure of the iniquity: hundreds of thousands are held by monied institutions and individuals at the North, by assignment, bonds, mortgages, &c., for almost all the plantations are deeply involved in debt; and thus Christian men at the North are, in fact, slaveholders, while they are not suspected of any interest in the abominable system.—*Extract of a Letter from New York, dated April 12th, 1849.*

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN EGYPT.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Grand Cairo, of the date of the 1st of August, which announces the discovery, by a French civil engineer, of a stratum of coal in the vicinity of the Nile, towards Upper Egypt. The samples have been referred to a commission, and the excavations will be continued on a large scale.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The *Montreal Courier* of the 16th ult. says, that Sir George Simpson has returned from his annual tour through the northern settlements, and that no tidings of Sir John Franklin have been obtained. Sir John Richardson is on his way back, and will be in Montreal early in September. The second in command of the "Explorer," Sir John Rae, will, however, continue his search throughout the present summer.

A WORK OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD, especially to all who attach value to Egyptian lore, has recently been published at Berlin, by Richard Lepsius, the well-known traveller and naturalist. It is entitled, "Chronology of the Egyptians." The first volume has only appeared. It contains the introduction and first portion of the criticism of sources or authorities, in some measure restricted to Herodotus, Diodorus, Manetho, and Eratosthenes. The work, when completed, will consist of three volumes quarto. Lepsius may be regarded as having largely contributed to the formation of the more massive portion of the interesting Egyptian collection now assembled in the new museum; the foundation of which collection is, however, due to the activity and zealous researches of M. Passa l'Acqua, director of the interesting Egyptian museum hitherto preserved at the Mon Bijou Palace. The whole collection is now in the act of being united and classed in the spacious apartments of the new museum, of which Dr. Waagen, so well known to our artistic world and patrons of the arts, is director, under the general superintendence of the learned Olfers.—*Berlin Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.*

IRELAND.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—Apartments are in preparation at the Custom House for the sittings of the Encumbered Estates Commission. One of the first large properties with which the Commissioners will have to deal is the Devon estate, in the county of Limerick.—*Dublin Letter.*

THE WHOLESALE HOUSES IN DUBLIN are beginning to receive orders from the country shopkeepers in the South and West for corduroys and other coarse fabrics worn by the humbler classes—a branch of trade almost entirely neglected for three years past. *Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

STRANGE CHANGES.—The *Evening Post* (Government organ) remarks that the *Fermanagh Reporter* has abjured its Orangeism; that the *Freeman's Journal* has abandoned its praise of revolutions and republics; and that the *Nation* "has come round to the creed of the *Evening Post*, and declared that land is the great question in Ireland." *Sic tempora mutantur!*

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—After a tour of three weeks in Ireland, Mr. Bright has arrived in Dublin, on his return to England. The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"His impressions are of such a character as to promise, if not insure, a full and satisfactory discussion in the House of Commons on that phase of the land question which relates to the policy of tenant security."

The name of Mr. J. L. Arabin, recently Lord Mayor of Dublin, appears in the *Dublin Gazette* amongst the insolvent debtors.

AGRIAN OUTRAGES.—Some of the newspapers from the South and West of Ireland contain particulars of furtive removals of growing crops by the tenants. On the border of the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon, so busy is the scramble, and so wide-spread the new system of fraud, that the police are kept constantly employed in endeavouring to prevent affrays between bailiffs and defaulting tenants.

THE PEEL PLANTATION PLAN.—The public are now satisfied here that a systematic colonization of Connaught upon the Ulster plan is at an end. Things, it would appear, are to drag on in the old fashion, unless English capitalists will of their own accord invest money in this country. In the south of Ireland there are some beautiful demesnes for sale, with splendid mansions and large estates attached to them, the ownership of which would confer vast influence on any resident proprietor, even though he were an Englishman.—*Daily News Dublin Correspondent.*

DR. KEATINGE, the Catholic Bishop of Fermanagh, is no more. He had been in bad health for a considerable time. The Rev. Francis Mahony, late of Rome, is on a visit with his relatives at Cork.

LORD CLARENDON is expected to arrive in Cork on the 15th inst., to be present on the occasion of the opening of Queen's College in that city.

SYMPTOMS OF IMPROVEMENT.—The certain prospect of a harvest of more than ordinary abundance is already working wonders in the diminution of the overwhelming amount of pauperism which crushed down the ratepayers in some of the southern unions. At the last meeting of the Fermoy board of guardians, it appeared that the number of inmates, which was over 5,000 in the beginning of June last, was now reduced to 1,680, while no out-door relief whatever was given. The general health of the paupers was good, the number of deaths during the week being only seven. All the auxiliary workhouses, with the exception of the one at Rathormac, were closed, and, with a view to concentration and a further reduction of expenditure, that house was to be immediately shut up, so that within a period of six weeks the guardians were enabled to close seven auxiliary houses. The state of the Cork Union also presents some agreeable features, the number of inmates showing a material diminution during the past two months. "The number on the 28th of June was 7,033, on the 28th of July, 6,187, and on the 28th of August, 4,192. The decrease for the month ending the 28th of July was 896, and for the month ending the 28th of August 1,945, and for the two months 2,841. The lowest number in the house during the year 1848 was, on the 27th of August, 3,119, being 1,073 less than on the 28th of last month." In Dublin, too, there are some healthy indications of a revival of confidence, and the commercial transactions for the past week show a slow but steady increase in the amount of business.

NEW MODE OF PUNISHING A THIEF.—On Friday morning, about eight o'clock, a curious mode of punishing a thief was practised near the Elephant and Castle, Newington. A young man, a shoemaker, went into a currier's shop for the purpose of buying a small piece of leather, when he was caught in the act of stealing a large roll of leather. The proprietor of the shop gave the thief the choice of two things, to stand on the counter of the shop for two hours with a card round his neck with the words, "This young man is a thief," or be given in charge to a policeman. He chose the former, and in consequence of the exhibition, a great crowd collected round the shop, some of whom were very indignant at the mode of punishment. The crowd collected so fast that the proprietor thought proper to shorten the punishment by one hour, when the young man escaped by the back door. This appeared to appease the multitude, after which they gradually separated.

HUNGARY.

MEMORIAL TO LORD PALMERSTON.

To the Viscount Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned desire to express to your lordship the profound interest which they, in common with the greater part of the inhabitants of Great Britain, have felt, and still feel, in the great struggle which has been made by the Hungarian nation.

The undersigned have beheld in that struggle, not the irregular attempt of a dissatisfied party at the subversion of the state and of the existing order of things, but the calm, dignified, and determined energy of a nation of freemen, put forth to maintain the constitution which they have inherited from their forefathers, and to preserve those laws and institutions of which they have long enjoyed the blessing and felt the benefit, and under which continual progress was being made in national and individual welfare.

The undersigned could not but observe that, so long as this struggle lay between this nation and that power whose unlawful attempts forced upon them the appeal to arms, they were able, although driven into the struggle unwillingly and wholly unprepared, to maintain their ground unshaken; and that they thus proved to the world that, while they were unquestionably entitled, *de jure*, to the independent enjoyment of the constitution and laws and liberties they claimed, they were fully able, unaided, to maintain that right *de facto*.

The undersigned observed with astonishment and with alarm that foreign intervention was asked, and was given, to overcome the efforts of the nation thus successfully struggling against the unprovoked invaders of its constitution, laws, and liberties.

The undersigned hailed with great satisfaction the declaration of your lordship's own views upon this subject, as made in Parliament, and the intimation then given that your lordship looked to the expression of the public feeling of this great country.

That intimation met with an immediate and warm response throughout the length and breadth of the land: and the undersigned had confidently hoped that the step subsequently taken by your lordship, and so fully warranted and supported by the strong manifestations of public feeling in this country, would have been in time to prevent such a terrible consummation as has, at length, but so suddenly, befallen the unequal though so long maintained struggle of the Hungarian nation against the united and most desperate efforts of Austria and Russia.

However deeply the undersigned feel the blow which has, by this consummation, been struck at the liberties of Europe, and at free institutions throughout the world—and however important they may estimate the accompanying loss of great commercial opportunities, and the crippling, directly and indirectly, of existing commercial relations—they feel that it would be improper to press these matters now upon your lordship's attention.

But the undersigned conceive that there is a peculiar propriety in most earnestly urging upon the attention of your lordship the danger which now imminently threatens, not only the lives and fortunes and personal liberties of the patriotic citizens of Hungary, but the very integrity and constitution, the long-inherited laws and institutions, of that ancient country.

The forbearance which the English Government has heretofore shown as regards interference in the events which have taken place in Hungary, seems to the undersigned the more strongly to require, and that it will necessarily give the greater weight and influence to, representations made to the Governments of Austria and Russia on behalf of the lives, properties, and personal liberties of the Hungarians, and with regard to the integrity, the constitution, the laws and institutions, of Hungary.

Not dwelling, therefore, now, upon what might, under different circumstances, have been the different result of a contest so unparalleled and so unequal, the undersigned cannot but observe upon the extraordinary outrages which have, in the course of this struggle, been perpetrated and threatened by the invading armies; outrages at which humanity shudders, and which are in total opposition to the laws, even of warfare, among nations pretending to be civilized; and which are the more marked from the strong contrast afforded by the uniform conduct of the Hungarians themselves. The undersigned, moreover, cannot but be well aware of the unceasing designs and attempts of both Russia and Austria at the destruction of free institutions and constitutional guarantees, and at the supplanting of the system of local self-government by the system of centralization and bureaucratic interference and dictation.

The undersigned would, therefore, respectfully, but most earnestly, entreat your lordship—in conformity, as they trust and believe, with the sympathies and sentiments which your lordship personally entertains—to use such prompt means as shall seem the most effectual to cause the entire weight and influence of the British Government—supported as it will be by the strong and generous sympathies of the entire British nation—to be exercised for the purpose of obtaining the full security of the inhabitants of Hungary, both generally and specially, from danger to their lives, properties, and personal liberty; and, further, for the purpose of ensuring that (under whatever arrangements may be made in consequence of the termination of the recent struggle) the integrity of Hungary shall be respected and preserved; that her ancient constitution, and her laws as amended by the Diet and solemnly assented to by the King

of Hungary in April 1848, shall be left untouched; and, specifically and emphatically, that her ancient institutions of local self-government, the basis and only sure protection of her liberties, shall remain unimpaired, and in no respect superseded by that blighting system of centralization, the attempt to impose which upon the land has been the root of all the evils which Hungary has suffered for three centuries, and the immediate cause of the late disastrous struggle.

Signed, on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of
held this day of 1849,
Chairman.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—MR. W. W. BROWN, THE ESCAPED SLAVE.—On Wednesday evening last an important meeting was held at the Lecture-hall, Croydon, for the purpose of publicly receiving and hearing the statements of that intrepid advocate of American freedom, Mr. William Wells Brown. The escaped slave, Mr. Brown, having concluded his mission as delegate from his coloured brethren in the United States to the Peace Congress at Paris, where he most powerfully exposed the desolating influence of the war principle, practised by the professed followers of the Prince of Peace, upon the condition, temporal and spiritual, of three millions of his brethren in the Republic of America, determined to comply with a request to address a public meeting in Croydon, and to commence there an extended anti-slavery tour, which, at the entreaty of the friends of freedom throughout the kingdom, he proposes to undertake in the principal towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The chair was occupied by S. Morland, Esq., of Heath Lodge, and amongst the gentlemen present was Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. Mr. Brown was greeted with warm applause, and addressed the meeting at considerable length on the character of American slavery. He stated that when he was making his escape he had nothing whatever to eat, except a few ears of corn which he plucked by the way; and yet, sick and weary as he was at last, and almost ready to die, he dared not ask relief until he saw a Quaker come by [cheers]. Mr. George Thompson claimed for Mr. Brown a cordial welcome:—Mr. Brown was an American abolitionist of the right stamp, and as such would not only be hailed as a friend and a guest, but united with as a fellow-labourer in the cause of universal freedom; and he would find many who would be rejoiced to strengthen his hands, and the hands of that most worthy and courageous band who were waging a sublime moral war with oppression, under the flag which, twenty years ago, had been unfurled by the undaunted Garrison, and ever since, without a stain and without a reverse, had nobly braved the battle and the breeze [cheers]. But the chief reason why the man before us should be welcomed with cordiality and enthusiasm was, that he was a coloured man, and a fugitive from slavery [cheers]. He was in complexion, in origin, in suffering, in sympathy, and in proscription, the *bond fide* representative of three millions of men in chains, and of tens of thousands more, held down by the manacles of a hatred and inhuman prejudice against colour. His recognition that night, therefore, was not a mere welcome extended by that assembly to an individual, but a recognition by those who represented fairly and truly the sentiments and feelings of Great Britain of one who was the representative of the enslaved and the down-trodden in all America. The Rev. Dr. Campbell (late missionary in India), moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting extends to William Wells Brown, a fugitive from the house of bondage in the United States, and the representative of the enslaved three millions of his native land, a cordial welcome to the shores of England, and earnestly hopes that his labours in behalf of his brethren in chains may contribute largely to hasten the time when every yoke shall be broken, and liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

Richard Sterry, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Thompson moved, and Mr. Brown seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried. And after a large number of Mr. Brown's Narrative had been purchased, the audience separated.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—We are gratified to learn that so large a demand exists for teachers repudiating the aid of Government in education. At the termination of the first year of the Normal School of the Congregational Board of Education for training young men, the students who had completed their course have been appointed to carry out efficiently the system of moral and intellectual training which has been adopted. A strong conviction is entertained that the friends of voluntary education will not only sustain the Congregational Board of Education by their pecuniary aid, but by looking out in their different localities for young men who possess suitable qualifications for this department of labour. No doubt can be entertained that teachers who are prepared for their work by suitable training will feel much encouragement. The following are the appointments that have been made:—

Lightcliffe, Yorkshire	Mr. George Barber.
East Dereham, Norfolk	William Pratt.
Lessness Heath, near Erith, Kent	Alfred Jones.
Waltham Abbey, Essex	Joseph Puppewell.
Derby (New School)	Thomas Corbin.
Bradford, Yorkshire	Charles Drew.
Leicester	Solomon Firth.
Brixton Hill	Frederick New.
Ipwich, Suffolk	William Small.
Stroud, Gloucestershire	William Riley.
Widham, Essex	Enoch Bailey.
Manchester	Francis Bullock.

It is scarcely within the verge of probability, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact, that on Tuesday last 1,250 fresh herrings were bought in Douglas for a shilling!—*Mona's Herald*.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE EARL OF ELGIN has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of Baron Elgin.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has derived considerable benefit from visiting Dover for a short period, and will, if he continues to improve in health, be able to resume his judicial duties in the Court of Chancery at the commencement of the next term. The noble and learned lord and family are residing at Copse-hill, Surrey.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

MR. MORE O'FERRALL, having been severely censured by the Colonial-office for his recent conduct towards the Italian refugees, has resigned the governorship of Malta, but it is uncertain whether or not his resignation will be accepted. Mr. O'Ferrall was in London last week, and is now said to be at Boulogne.—*Daily News*.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—"The Right Rev." Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, expired on the 6th inst. at Braban Castle, near Dingwall, after a short illness, which terminated in fatal congestion of the brain. Deceased was son of Sir T. J. Stanley, Bart., and was born in 1779. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and having taken holy orders, obtained rapid preferment in the Church. He was Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty the Queen, and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1837. The annual value of that see was £4,465, and its holder, by virtue of it, became the patron of 47 livings. Dr. Stanley was fond of scientific pursuits, and was elected President of the Linnean Society. In political feeling he was eminently liberal, and gave the benefit of his patronage to the literary and mechanics' institutions, and to the other educational establishments, not only of his diocese, but of the country at large.

THE PREMIER, having escaped for a season from the Member for Bucks, has been deer-stalking in the Forest of Mar. "His lordship shot a fine stag dead at 120 yards, and wounded another," and the *Glasgow Constitutional* adds:—"It is the belief of the Court that this is the only instance on record—at least in modern times—of a Prime Minister stalking and killing a stag." It is not long since Ministers of State, bitten by a prevailing mania, were fostering "stags."—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.—The Court still continues in exclusion at Balmoral. On the Sabbath the Royal Family attends the parish church of Crathie. The regularity with which her Majesty attends public worship in all sorts of weather is a subject of frequent remark among the country people, and has added largely to the admiration which her numerous virtues have excited in the breasts of her Scottish subjects. The Braemar gathering took place at the Castle on Thursday last. The turn-out of clansmen was much larger than last year. The bluff frankness and contempt of frigid dignity exhibited by Prince Albert made him a prodigious favourite with all classes in the north.

Lord John Russell arrived at his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, on Saturday evening, from a visit to her Majesty in Scotland.

MR. HUDSON AND THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The first half-yearly meeting of the York and North Midland Railway Company since the resignation of Mr. Hudson, was held at York on Thursday. The cardinal fact was, that only £17,875 was available as profit—a sum which would yield only about a half per cent. dividend. The meeting was one of turmoil and fierce exclamation throughout. A claim was made on behalf of a hospital at York, of £500, which Mr. Hudson had subscribed, and which the promoters of the hospital had so far reckoned upon as to begin building. Thereupon a proprietor broke out, in a manner thus reported by the *Times*: "Mr. Ramsay, in a very high state of excitement both of manner and language, declared the claimant ought to be ashamed of himself to make such a proposition at such a time, when the medical men could prove hundreds that would lose their lives through the rascality of an individual whom he named, and denounced as a sharper, scoundrel, liar, &c., amid the loud cheers of the meeting. His brother directors were as much to blame. When it was said, 'He is buying another estate—he must be robbing us,' Mr. Ramsay said, 'Oh no, that can't be; we have Mr. Williams and Sir J. Simpson at the board, and they never would allow him to rob us.' In the name of the fatherless and widow, he moved that this should not be paid. He called on the meeting to express their opinion, that any one who associated with the person already alluded to, or any member of his family, should be held up as a disgrace to society. [Cries of 'The rascals!'] 'What ruin they've caused!' 'Not one of them can ever hold up his head in York again.' 'No men so despicable!']"

A HARE has been caught on shipboard at the Railway Dock in Hull. Puss appears to have started from a field on to the railway on hearing a train, and, after several adventures, ran into the station in advance of an engine, and thence dashed into the ship. Half of one of the hind-legs had been cut off, apparently by the wheel of a vehicle.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The railway calls for the present month are smaller in amount than in any preceding one this year. As already announced, they amount to £443,181, of which £280,000 is called for by the South Wales Railway Company alone.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Monday evening a numerous and important meeting of the chairmen and secretaries of the various district societies existing in London and its vicinity, for the purpose of considering the best means to secure an immediate, vigorous, and combined movement in favour of the objects of the National Association, was held at the King's Head, Poultry. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by Sir Joshua Walsley, President of the Association. The Chairman, after expressing his great pleasure in meeting so large and so influential an assembly, dwelt for some time on the necessity of increased means, as the association was intended to extend its operations to all parts of the kingdom. He entertained no doubt as to the different localities eventually paying their own way, and also contributing towards the parent funds; but this, of course, could not be expected at first. The association was in a very flourishing condition, and had money in hand, notwithstanding the necessary outgoing expenses [hear, hear]. The members already enrolled were upwards of 5,000, besides great numbers whose names had not yet been sent in. He hoped that all veteran Reformers would use their interest in the localities to which they were connected, and he was certain that their perseverance and influence would soon make their opinions fashionable. Most encouraging letters had been received from all parts of the country, expressing earnest hopes that some of the Council would go among them, and stating that they were quite ready to come forward with pecuniary aid [hear, hear]. The Chairman then pointed out some of the obstacles which they had to contend against, alluding to the Whig clique in particular, and concluded a clear, eloquent speech amidst loud applause. H. Tindal Atkinson, Esq., then read a report of the proceedings of the last business committee. Sir Joshua Walsley then called upon the several local chairmen, or secretaries, in order to give them an opportunity of stating the progress of the movement in their respective neighbourhoods; after which, he at some length expressed his satisfaction at the proceedings of the evening. He was sure that much good would be derived from it. He concluded an earnest speech amidst loud applause. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated at ten o'clock.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—A large and respectable meeting was held in the Shire Hall of Aylesbury, Bucks, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the late Peace Congress at Paris. John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., one of the county magistrates, and delegate to the Congress from the "Peace of Nations Society," was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with a brief sketch of the history of the peace movement, and an introduction to the audience of the following members of the Congress, each of whom delivered a short address:—Professor Amasa Walker; Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D.; Mr. William Wells Brown (formerly a slave); and Mr. Henry Clapp, Jun., of the United States; M. Ernest Lacan, of France; Messrs. John Hamilton and C. J. Shaw, of Aylesbury; and Messrs. W. Johnson and James Marsh, of Thame. Mr. John Wilson, delegate from Aylesbury; and Mr. Albert Brown, delegate from the United States, were also on the platform, in company with many ladies and gentlemen of the town and vicinity. Resolutions were unanimously passed, in approval of the anti-war principle, and recommending the establishment of annual congresses of peace from this time "till the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare." The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, after an eloquent and impressive address from the Chairman, who then invited the American deputies to his mansion, where they were entertained with distinguished hospitality. Hartwell-house, the mansion just alluded to, is in the parish of Hartwell, about two miles from Aylesbury, and is celebrated as having been formerly occupied by the Hampden family (with whom the Lees were united by marriage); and as having been the abode of Louis XVIII., during five years of his exile from France—from 1807 to 1814. In honour of the occasion, Dr. Lee had displayed from his house-top British, French, American, and Swedish flags, all waving together, as a type and prophecy of the "good time coming."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A most unusual description of accident, attended with very serious results, occurred to Mr. Thomas Brooks, on Monday week. He had placed a pair of kid gloves on his hands for the purpose of cleaning them, and was washing them in turpentine, when finding the exhalation affecting his throat, he went to the kitchen to fetch his pipe. He lit a piece of paper at the fire, in order to ignite the tobacco, when, unfortunately, the flame came too near one of the gloves, then soaked and wet with the inflammable liquor, and in an instant his hand was in a blaze. Taking hold of it with the other hand to pull the glove off, that too ignited; and then, in his alarm, he rubbed both hands in his hair, which was directly burned off, and the right side of his face was dreadfully scorched. He only extinguished the flames upon his hands at last, by throwing himself down and wrapping them in the carpet. We are sorry to say, that his hands are most terribly injured, the skin being entirely burned off with the gloves, and he has remained since in the greatest suffering and danger.—*Worcester Herald*.

TWO SWIFT SLAVE-STEAMERS lately made their appearance on the west coast of Africa, and succeeded in embarking their human cargoes, and escaping the pursuit of several British cruisers.

A very great number of Italian and Hungarian refugees have landed in Greece. They are received with the greatest humanity everywhere, and numerous subscriptions have been opened in their favour.

ATROCIOUS CONDUCT.—It is incredible to what lengths the blind passions even of great public companies will lead them. The public narrowly escaped a frightful catastrophe on Tuesday, in the opening of the Great Northern line, when the trains were about to run from Doncaster to Leeds. The superintendent at Doncaster, having heard it whispered that something was going on at the junction of the Doncaster line with the Midland Railway at Methley, sent over a special engine before the trains, and found the servants of the Midland Company had removed the points at the junction, so that had the train proceeded thither it would have inevitably run off the road. This, we understand, was done without any notice, in consequence of some dispute between the two companies, for which the Midland Company would have made the lives of her Majesty's subjects pay. Such an outrage must surely meet with its due punishment.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

AWFUL DEATH.—MAN STABBED WITH A RED-HOT IRON, AT ARDWICK.—A little before two o'clock, on Friday, two men, named John Jenkins and Thomas Foden, plumbers, living in Chapel-street, Ardwick, having to repair a pump, took the pump-rod, which was broken at the middle, to be repaired at the smithy of John Lee, which is in Barlow-street. Lee made preparations to piece the rod for them, and had placed the end of each piece in the smithy fire previous to welding them together. Whilst he was doing this, a man named Thomas Richardson, who was in a state of intoxication (or partially intoxicated), and who had annoyed the blacksmith it appears previously, and had been repeatedly warned to keep away, entered the smithy. At this time the pieces of the pump-rod, each about two feet and a half long, and rather exceeding the thickness of a man's thumb, had attained a white heat at the ends where they were to be welded, and the blacksmith seizing them out of the fire, rushed upon Richardson with one in each hand, and drove them into his body. One of them entered the upper part of the right thigh, close to the groin, and pierced through to the inner side; and the other entered the inner side of the left thigh and penetrated to the other side. A cry of agony was all that escaped the wretched victim of this atrocious act, and he sunk on the floor, while his sanguinary assailant returned to the anvil and actually welded together the two pieces of iron! Two men were in the shop at the time, and had they had the least idea of Lee's horrid intention, could easily have prevented the murder. Medical aid was immediately obtained, but the man died almost immediately. Lee, who seemed little concerned, was at once taken into custody, and on Saturday morning was examined before the magistrates and committed for trial. It is stated that Richardson had been to the place three times before the same day, and had been forcibly ejected by Lee, with a threat that he would do him some serious injury if he returned. When he presented himself the fourth time, he only entered a few steps beyond the door of the smithy, and Lee, who was blowing the fire, immediately on seeing him, let go the handle of the bellows, and seized the irons, saying, "If thou dost not go, I'll shift thee!" and rushed at him.—*Manchester Examiner*.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—The following official letter from the respected President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in favour of ocean penny postage, will more than satisfy those to whose minds the vastness of the idea may have conveyed an impression of its impracticability:—

Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures,
Manchester, Aug. 30, 1849.

My dear Sir,—The important question of an ocean penny postage has received my consideration; and I have arrived at the conclusion, that to establish it is practicable, and would be exceedingly beneficial to the people of every country.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the opinions of the Directors of this Chamber upon this great question, they are decidedly favourable to the establishment of so powerful an auxiliary of communication and civilization as they believe the ocean penny postage would become.

Having witnessed the advantages—moral, commercial, and fiscal—of our inland penny postage, I have the greatest confidence in anticipating results not less favourable, but more universal, from an ocean penny postage system; and I shall be happy in promoting its establishment so far as I may possess power and ability.

I beg to assure you, that your exertions to facilitate and cheapen postal communications between the distant countries of the world, are regarded here with deep interest, and an earnest desire that your laudable labours may be rewarded with success.

Believe me to remain, most faithfully yours,
THOMAS BAZLEY, President.

Elihu Burritt, Esq.

MR. HUDSON AGAIN.—Last Wednesday week, Mr. Hudson was examined before the York and North Midland Committee; and we understand he carried himself so loftily, and with such cool confidence, as to astonish the members of the committee. Before he would do a dishonest action (he said) he would forfeit all he had, and have his arm cut off; and pawn his coat rather than be guilty of a dirty one.—*Herapath*.

LONGEVITY.—There is now living in St. Saviour's Workhouse a widow named Foster, who attained her 107th year in January last. She has been thrice married, and has outlived all her family. Her hearing is but slightly impaired, and she regularly attends St. John's Church, in the Waterloo-road.—A man who had attained the great age of 107 died suddenly in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. John's, Salford, on Sunday se'nnight.—A Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd, of St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, died there on the 21st of July, in her 111th year.

The inhabitants of Leicester pay very willingly a voluntary rate of a penny in the pound, for the furtherance of the National Rate agitation.

LITERATURE.

Critical History and Defence of the Old Testament Canon. By MOSES STUART. With an Introduction and Notes by S. DAVIDSON. London: Routledge and Co., Soho-square.

THE defence of truth probably never required more acuteness of perception and soundness of argument than it does at this time. Error is always variable; it puts on just now so intellectual a form as to demand the most extensive knowledge, the most profound learning, and the most careful discrimination in its defence. The title of this work would naturally excite the expectation that Mr. Stuart shall devote special attention to the current forms of neological error, and such a work from his pen would possess authority and prestige. To our surprise, however, this class of objections meets with an imperfect notice. Though in his introductory chapter Mr. Stuart dwells with some energy on what he deems "the free-thinking" opinions of Mr. Norton, he states, to our disappointment, "it is no part of my design to examine in detail all the objections of Mr. N. to the Old Testament," and that he considers them as belonging to the departments of apologetic theology. From such departments, however, Mr. Stuart has not always shrunk, which makes us the more regret that he has done so in this instance. Yet the book is a valuable contribution to the cause of theological science, and deserves that we shall make our readers aware of the nature of its contents.

The author defines the word "canon" as "that class of books which the Jews, as a people, regarded and treated as sacred, i.e. of Divine origin and authority," and states that the word was not in use till the time of Origen. In an elaborate, though somewhat discursive, manner, he contends that the commencement of the canon of Scripture is referable to the time of Moses, though Moses may have incorporated in his history other and earlier materials. The course of the argument then leads Mr. Stuart to review the state of literature and education among the Hebrews. Much varied and important observation is shown, upon these points, gleaned as they must be from incidental references made in the Old Testament. The author shows that some copies of the books of Moses must have been in existence before the time of Hilkiah, though only one might be then in existence, as no synagogues were extant—Ezra and Nehemiah being, in Mrs. S.'s view, the establishers of that supplemental system. He contends that not priests, but prophets, were the legitimate instructors of the people, and held a position of eminence above judges, kings, and even priests—the priests being "the ministers of form and ritual"—the prophets "of substantial morality and piety." These, then, are the men who stand as the authors of the Old Testament Scriptures. In the course of this argument the author passes in rapid review the contents of the several productions, and answers objections against their genuineness. This brings on a farther question—When was the Jewish canon actually completed? The author admits the probability that some sacred books are hopelessly lost, and contends against the doctrine of the inviolability of the sacred text; but maintains, at the same time, that the character of the Scriptures is full and complete without the missing portions.

The manner of preserving the sacred books is next adverted to. Moses, it is shown, did not expect his writings to be circulated in MSS. among the people, and copies of the law were therefore scarce, and, indeed, in Josiah's time appear to have been reduced to a single one. Then, however, copies were multiplied. Mr. Stuart refers to many passages which show that the law was originally laid up in both temples; and in the time of our Lord it appears that the law and the prophets had, during a long period, been read in the synagogue on every Sabbath-day. There must, therefore, have been extant scriptures, the authority of which was clearly established.

General considerations on the genuineness of the Old Testament follow next, and after these an answer is given to the question—When was the canon of the Old Testament completed? The author shows that, after the reign of Artaxerxes no person was ever recognised bearing the character of a Hebrew prophet. Mr. Stuart describes the ancient divisions of the canon, and the identity of the canon of early times with that now existing. He contends that the Egyptian Jews agreed in this point with their brethren of Palestine, and gives confirmations of the canon from the Jews, including Josephus, and from the New Testament.

The work concludes with remarks on some of the doubts expressed in reference to the Old Testament, and by observations on the use of the Old Testament under the gospel dispensation. The appendix contains the successive testimonies borne in different periods to the integrity of the canon.

Dr. Davidson prefaces Mr. Stuart's work by an introductory essay. It is not laudatory; it indicates many imperfections, but it claims for it an honourable place in the Biblical literature of the present day. "No work," he says, "in the English language occupies the same position, or pos-

sesses the same excellence in reference to the important subject of which it treats." After such a recommendation, remarks of ours would be superfluous. Our object is to bring the work under the notice of students of sacred literature. The position it may afterwards take we leave it for time to determine.

The Sanctuary: its Lessons and its Worship. By MUNGO PONTON, F.R.S.E. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons.

WE have been unable to discover any special excellence in this little volume to entitle it to the favourable notice of critics, or of readers. It is pervaded by a religious spirit indeed, of the sincerity of which we have no doubt; but some of its renderings of scripture are extremely bald and meagre. We think the author would have been wise to have allowed the originals to stand as he found them. He has certainly added nothing to their beauty or force.

The Christian Philosopher Triumphant over Death: a Narrative of the Closing Scenes of the Life of the late William Gordon, M.D., F.L.S. By NEWMAN HALL, B.A. London: Snow, Paternoster-row.

WE have read this memoir with uncommon interest. True, it is that here and there a peculiarity of the author's character breaks out, with which we have not a perfect sympathy. Concealed convictions are themselves a vital error, and the convictions which Dr. Gordon had of the truth and importance of Christianity he kept unacknowledged till the approach of death. This mistake should have been more strongly marked. But the record is still a very striking one. The testimony borne to Christianity is ample and affecting. Few will be able to take up the volume and leave it unread. Dr. Gordon's case was that of a doubter—a somewhat supercilious doubter too—arrested and won—not by the argument, so much as by the simplicity, of Christianity, and avowing his entire and triumphant confidence in it upon his death-bed. The scene is akin to those of Lord Rochester, Count Struensee, Hope, and others. We are convinced that the volume is likely to carry conviction to the minds of many who are least inclined to receive it, and we earnestly recommend its presentation by Christians to their unbelieving friends. It is an impressive view of religion taken from an adverse position.

Sinai and Golgotha: a Journey in the East. By F. A. STRAUSS. With an Introduction, by HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S. London: James Blackwood, Paternoster-row.

TRAVELS in the Holy Land are likely to become so common as to lose their interest, except from the hands of authors of special eminence. Among these, however, we must class Dr. Strauss, while we thank him for his present production. The topographical parts are given with spirit, earnestness, and effect. His words glow as from a heart on fire, whilst the scenes of sacred story are made to stand up in very distinct and vivid colouring to the reader's view, and an earnest piety shows throughout the volume multiplied traces of its influence. Dr. Strauss does not appear in the character of a doubter; there is no neology, that we can discover, in his work. He evidently feels a deep and solemn enthusiasm on all the topics which he touches. Perhaps the most valuable parts of the volume are those in which he delineates the character and operations of the various classes of Christians who occupy the regions of the East. The records of the Greek Church, Mahomedanism, Egypt in relation to the Holy Scriptures, the German Protestants, and the Missions at Constantinople, will be perused with peculiar relish. In the following extract the reader will have a specimen:—

"The most important operations, however" (in Constantinople) "are those of the North American Presbyterian Missionary Society. It has for many years been active among the Armenians, and by God's grace has there effected more than in any other missionary field in the East. We had the delight of making the acquaintance of the missionaries Dwight, Goodell, and Howes, in Constantinople; of Wood and Hamlin at Bebeck on the Bosphorus; and of Riggs and Adger in Smyrna. They have, above all, completed a comprehensible translation of the New Testament for the people; and when we were in Smyrna we found the missionaries employed at the five books of Moses. Services are held every Sunday in Constantinople, in the Turkish as well as the Armenian language. They are also editing a journal which not only contains religious instruction, but also useful information of various kinds. Several books have been printed; and among them the sermon on the future judgment by Monod of Montauban, and Merle D'Aubigne's work on the Reformation. The missionaries are assisted in these translations by four natives. They are so much read that a great opposition in printing has arisen, which is something quite new in the East. The antagonists of the missionaries are strongly supported by the Jesuits and the press of St. Nazaro, so that an active life is animating the benumbed church. A seminary is established at Bebeck, in which more than thirty Armenians are being trained as missionary assistants. But a violent opposition has already arisen in many places against this reformation movement, and many faithful confessors of the gospel have suffered as martyrs. Under such circumstances it is to be expected that the evangelical Armenians will soon be entirely ejected from their

church; and if the other European powers are then able successfully to mediate for them with the Porte, they will become the first Protestant subjects of Turkey. . . . If these Armenians, therefore, were recognised as Protestants, an entrance into our church would be allowed just as it has hitherto been from the Greek to the Romish, or the reverse. Thus the position of these evangelical Armenians calls for the most zealous sympathy and the most earnest prayer of all Protestant countries. If the Armenian Missionary Society has not yet seen the hoped-for result of its labours in Greece and in the Holy Land, it is here receiving the richest blessing on its earnest exertions. And he to whom it is permitted to linger awhile among the men distinguished alike by superior intellectual acquirements and by living piety, will feel assured by the spirit of fervent love uniting them one to another, that the Lord is in their midst."

Cherville's First Step to French: indispensable to, and in harmony with, all French Grammars. New and improved edition. London: Effingham Wilson.

WE are somewhat perplexed by the number of French rudimentary works which solicit our attention. We certainly think this possessed of considerable merit. It is simple, amusing, and progressive; and the conversations proceed, step by step, from "substantives and nouns," to the difficult verbs which make Englishmen flounder, and leave them in despair. We cannot propose to our young readers any more suitable sentiment than the wish that they were "well through" this little book. It seems as near to a "royal road" to French as anything we can imagine.

Elements of English Grammar, for the Use of Ladies' Schools. By R. G. LATHAM, M.D. London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly.

THIS is a work of no mean pretensions. It is in fact an epitomized piece of philosophical and historical grammar. But it is a work which, if thoroughly read and digested, will do more than a thousand books of the ordinary description to form the mind and knowledge of the lady-learner. It well deserves to be known and studied.

The Crock of Gold. By MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S. With frontispiece by John Leech. Popular edition. London: A. Hall, Virtue and Co.

IT has not happened to us to have been previously made acquainted with the Tales of which these are a reprint. But there is no ordinary merit in them. They are apposite to their subject, and certainly powerful in their execution—at least, if we may judge from this, the first of the series. The subject of the narrative is covetousness; and the force of the tale turns upon the incident of a crock, or honey-pot, of gold, which corrupts in its turn more than one of the imaginary personages. The incidents, though somewhat too obvious from the beginning, are brought out with considerable effect, displaying on the part of the author great insight into character, and much command of the passions.

A Hand-book of Modern European Literature, for the Use of Schools and Private Families. By MRS. FOSTER. London: Longman, Brown, and Co.

MRS. FOSTER has designed to give, in one comprehensive volume, a catalogue raisonnée of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, French, British, Polish, Hungarian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Russian literature, with an Index. The undertaking is adventurous; and its execution to be complete would demand superhuman powers. Regarded as a literary production, the work will not stand very high. It is a perilous thing to attempt to condense an opinion of each modern author in each language into a series of brief and compact sentences. Yet such a work will have its use among those for whose benefit it is designed, and in this connexion it may be safely recommended.

We beg, also, to acknowledge the receipt of the following:—

The Introduction of the English Bible and its Consequences. Illustrative of the Paramount Duty and Imperative Obligation of British Christians to other Nations in the present Eventful Period. Hamilton and Co.—A pamphlet worthy of special attention for its carefully collated facts and its impressive appeals. We need only say, that it is the production of the Rev. C. Anderson, of Edinburgh, author of "The Annals of the English Bible." Of much of that work it is an epitome.—*The Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes.* An Essay. By WILLIAM MEIKLE, Artisan. London: Miall and Cockshaw.—This essay well deserves notice, as strongly illustrating its topic. It has great merit, and presents many valuable enforcements of its subject.—*The Anglo-Saxon.* A Prospectus. Second Edition. Longman and Co., London.—This is a plan for a quarterly periodical, to constitute "some sort of literary centre or head quarters, to which all Anglo-Saxons who are at present spread abroad upon the face of the earth might forward the results of their researches and discoveries upon any subject that concerns the future progress of their congeners."—*Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature Abridged.* By JOHN KITTO,

D.D., F.S.A., editor of "The Pictorial Bible." Part 8. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.—This admirable and useful publication has in this number reached the letter P. It is an abridgment of a work which distances all its competitors.—*Scripture Illustrated from Recent Discoveries in the Geography of Palestine. Scripture Vindicated against some Perversions of Rationalism.* By the author of "The People's Dictionary of the Bible." London: Simpkin and Co.—These treatises are of no common order, especially the latter, directed against the Rationalism of Paulus and Strauss.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A HINT FOR THE SEA-SIDE.—The inhabitants of, and the visitors to, many of our sea-side watering-places, are often exposed to annoyance, and sometimes to injury, from the discharge of the town drainage upon the much frequented sea-beach. Cast-iron mains are commonly used at these places to conduct the sewage from the sewers and drains a little way out from the land, and these are commonly allowed to terminate at half-tide level or thereabouts, so that they are for half their time discharging noisome and pestilential streams under the nostrils of those who betake themselves to the beach for air and exercise. But ladies with books or with needle-work, and nurses with their charges, are apt to resort to the propped-up and clean-looking round iron pipes for the convenience they offer as seats; and as they sit, they, and the children who play about them, inhale the poisonous gases which the sewage of the town emits, and many a family returns inland from the sea-side fevered with the stench from the sea-beach, rather than invigorated with the sea breezes. A few years ago, the writer of these lines brought his family home to London, after a six weeks' residence at a sea-side watering-place, with all his children ill, and one of them seriously so, with fever, which resulted in the measles, brought on, he then believed, and still considers, by the cause alluded to. There were some of the town sewer pipes running out to half-tide distance in the most accessible part of the beach, and upon some of these his children's nurse would seat herself day by day with the baby on her lap, and with the elder children playing about her, and with the children of other families similarly exposed to the same danger.—*Hosking's Healthy Houses, &c.*

HOWARD'S CONSISTENT NONCONFORMITY.—In 1773 he was nominated to fill the office of sheriff of Bedford. By what means, and through whose influence, he arrived at such a distinction, is not known. His property in the county was not so great as to offer, of itself, a sufficient recommendation to the ministry of the day; and his religious opinions were of a kind rather to prevent than to induce his selection. At that period it was the policy of the government to exclude Dissenters from all offices of trust and honour in the state; while the state of the law was such as to render it perilous for a person not following the established ritual to accept an appointment even when offered. The Test Act was then in force. Howard, being an Independent, could not, of course, receive the Anglican Sacrament, and go through the other formalities required on investiture with the magistracy; and he had no choice between a refusal of the proffered trust, on conscientious grounds, or its acceptance without complying with the ordinary forms, thus braving a bad law and taking the consequences at his personal peril. He adopted the latter course. It was a bold proceeding, for the penalties to which he rendered himself liable were monstrously severe. He placed it in the power of any bigoted or mercenary individual who might choose to bring the case before the courts, to amerce him in a heavy fine, and inflict upon him a sort of civil and political degradation. The informer, too—and it will be readily felt how much this circumstance added to his peril—could sue for damages in his own person, and for his own emolument. The fine to which he was liable for the non-observance of these preliminary formalities was five hundred pounds, in itself a powerful temptation to the envious, the venal, and the fanatic. In addition to this penalty, he might have been disqualified for ever from holding any, even the most insignificant, office in Church or State, from suing a person who inflicted upon him the most grievous bodily injury, from prosecuting any one who might withhold from him his acknowledged rights, from being guardian to any child, or executor or administrator to any person whatsoever! Such were the clear, positive, unmistakable terrors of the law through which Howard had to break, on his personal responsibility, before he could enter upon his holy mission; and, be it remembered, there was no power in the country—neither residing in judge, minister, nor monarch—which could save him from these penalties, should any one choose to cite him before the tribunal. It is well for the world that Howard was not a man to shrink from personal peril where a principle was at stake. In performing the duties of this office his attention was first drawn to the subject which afterwards became the business of his life. The criminal world was new to him. There was no science of prison treatment then; hardly any literature on the subject, and probably none at all that he was acquainted with. Laying aside all pomp, he sat in the court during the trials, and in the intervals visited and inspected, with the utmost minuteness, every portion of the prison. Not a single cell was suffered to escape his notice. Every abuse was brought to light. Every inmate of the gaol received the benefit of his visits. This was in reality the beginning of his life-work. It is almost impossible,

at the present day, to believe the frightful sufferings, tortures, and privations, to which, less than a century ago, not only criminals, but debtors were subjected even in this country. To meliorate their condition was the sole mission of Howard. From home, his views were directed to the continent; and the rest of his life was little more than a series of journeys, labours, investigations, reports, official interviews, and unexampled alms-givings. As this was the business of his life, so it was the immediate cause of his death. He died, "with his harness on his back," in Russia, of a fever caught in visiting and ministering to a case of pestilential fever.—*Dixon's Life of Howard.*

LYING IN BED AWAKE.—Nothing can be more prejudicial to tender constitutions, or studious and contemplative persons, than lying long in bed after one is distinctly awake, or has slept a due and reasonable time; it necessarily thickens the juices, enervates the solids, and weakens the constitution. A free open air is a kind of cold bath, especially after the rising out of a warm bed, and, consequently, makes the circulation brisker and more complete, and braces up the solids, which lying in bed dissolves and soaks in moisture. The erect posture and the activity of walking makes the perspiration more plentiful, and the gross evacuations more readily thrown off. This is evident from the appetite and hunger those that rise early feel, beyond that which they get by lying long in bed.

A LIST OF DESTINIES FATALLY LINKED TO LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Casimir Perrier died mad of anger and despair. Lafitte, the opulent banker, sponsor (*le parrain*) for the revolution of 1830, died, ruined in fortune, and overwhelmed with grief and remorse. Marshal Mortier fell a victim to Fieschi's infernal machine. M. Hermann, Minister of Finance, terrified by the approach of bankruptcy, was struck down by a fit of apoplexy. M. Pajol, the hero of Rambouillet, died in consequence of a fall down the staircase of the Tuilleries. M. Giquet saw his political life closed in all the disgrace of a most scandalous legal process. M. Villemain was seized by a fit of mental aberration, which led to absolute insanity, in the midst of his ministerial functions. M. Martin (du Nord), Minister of Justice and Public Worship, died insane. His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, without any external wound, or even an apparent physical cause of death, lost his life by merely jumping out of a carriage. MM. Cubières and Teste, both ancient ministers and peers of France, both equally dishonoured and degraded; the latter endeavoured to commit suicide, and has been condemned to a long imprisonment. The Duc de Praslin, peer of France and Chamberlain of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, put an end to his life by poison, after having perpetrated the most odious of crimes. The Prince d'Eckmühl, another peer of France, a friend from his youth of the House of Orleans, escaped the consequences of atrocious crime only by obvious insanity. Count de Bresson, the able diplomatist, who negotiated the Spanish marriages, and was afterwards appointed ambassador to Naples and peer of France, committed suicide at the moment when his success astonished Europe. Madame Adelaide . . . "A dynasty and a government that had, in less than twenty years, been attended by such a series of tragedies as these, might well be looked upon as doomed. Doomed it was indeed: but the day of retribution came quicker than men expected—too soon, perhaps, for the welfare of all the European interests, whose crisis was sure to follow the next revolution in France.—From "Memoirs of the House of Orleans." By W. C. Taylor, LL.D.

THE CLERGY OF CANTON.—In Canton there are one hundred and twenty-three temples, dedicated and consecrated to the three heathen sects, namely, Tao, Buddh, and Ju-ke-su, or Confucius; to these various temples belong about two thousand priests, and one thousand nuns, who are maintained out of the funds appertaining to the several places of worship: the revenues of which arise from estates and money bestowed by the Emperor and wealthy individuals for the maintenance of these temples of sin and vice. The priests and nuns are a vile, dissolute, profligate, illiterate set; the former frequently seeking refuge in a temple, and becoming priests, to avoid paying the penalty of theft or murder; whilst others will embrace the priestly profession, having no other means of livelihood, and from being too lazy to work. The revenues set aside for the maintenance of temples, priests, and nuns, in Canton, exceed £108,336.—*China and the Chinese.*

THE PRAYER OF HABAKKUK.—It is said of Dr. Franklin that, during his long residence in Paris, being invited to a party of the nobility, where most of the court and courtiers were present, he produced a great sensation by one of his bold movements, and gained great applause for his ingenuity. According to the customs of that age and country, the nobles, after the usual ceremonies of the evening were over, sat down to a free and promiscuous conversation. Christianity was then the great topic. The Church was always ridiculed, and the Bible was treated with unsparing severity. Growing warmer and warmer in their sarcastic remarks, one great lord commanded for a moment universal attention, by asserting in a loud voice that the Bible was not only a piece of arrant deception, but totally devoid of literary merit. Although the entire party of Frenchmen nodded a hearty assent to the sentence, Franklin gave no signs of approval. Being at that time a court favourite, his companions could not bear a tacit reproof from a man of his weight and influence. They all appealed to him for his opinion. Franklin, in one of his peculiar ways, replied that he was hardly prepared to give them a suitable answer, as his mind had been running on the merits of a book of rare excellency,

which he had just happened to fall in with at one of the book-stores; and as they had pleased to make allusion to the literary character of the Bible, perhaps it might interest them to compare with that old volume the merits of his new prize: if so, he would read a short section. All were eager to hear the doctor read them a portion of this rare book. In a very grave and sincere manner he took an old book from his coat-pocket, and, with a propriety of utterance, to read them a poem. The poem had its effect. The admiring listeners pronounced it the best they had ever heard or read. "That is pretty," said one. "That is sublimity," said another. "It has not its superior in the world," was the unanimous opinion. They all wished to know the name of the work, and whether this was a specimen of its contents. "Certainly, gentlemen," said the doctor, smiling at his triumph, "my book is full of such passages. It is no other than your good-for-nothing Bible, and I have read to you the prayer of the prophet Habakkuk." Let every reader draw wisdom from this incident, and learn to appreciate the unequalled sublimities of the Bible.—*Hogg's Instructor*.

LONELY DWELLINGS IN NEW ENGLAND.—The small houses which are scattered along the river at intervals of a mile or more, were commonly out of sight to us, but sometimes when we rowed near the shore, we heard the peevish note of a hen, or some slight domestic sound which betrayed them. The lock-men's houses were particularly well placed, retired, and high, always at falls or rapids, and commanding the pleasantest reaches of the river—for it is generally wider and more lake-like just above a fall—and there they wait for boats. These humble dwellings, homely and sincere, in which a hearth was still the essential part, were more pleasing to our eyes than palaces or castles would have been. In the noon of these days, as we have said, we occasionally climbed these banks and approached these houses, to get a glass of water and make acquaintance with their inhabitants. High in the leafy bank, surrounded commonly by a small patch of corn and beans, squashes and melons, with sometimes a graceful hop-yard on one side, and some running vine over the windows, they appeared like bee-hives set to gather honey for a summer. I have not read of any Arcadian life which surpasses the actual luxury and serenity of these New England dwellings. For the outward gilding, at least, the age is golden enough. As you approach the sunny door-way, awakening the echoes by your steps, still no sound from these barracks of repose, and you fear that the gentlest knock may seem rude to the oriental dreamers. The door is opened perhaps by some Yankee-Hindoo woman, whose small-voiced but sincere hospitality, out of the bottomless depths of a quiet nature, has travelled quite round to the opposite side, and fears only to obtrude its kindness. You step over the white-scoured floor to the bright "dresser," lightly, as if afraid to disturb the devotions of the household—for oriental dynasties appear to have passed away since the last table was spread here—and thence to the frequented curb, where you see your long-forgotten, unshaven face at the bottom, in juxtaposition with new-made butter and the trout in the well. "Perhaps you would like some molasses and ginger," suggests the faint noon voice. Sometimes there sits the brother who follows the sea, their representative man; who knows only how far it is to the nearest port, no more distances, all the rest is sea and distant capes—patting the dog, or dandling the kitten in arms that were stretched by the cable and the oar, pulling against Boreas or the trade-winds. He looks up at the stranger half pleased, half astonished, with a mariner's eye, as if he were a dolphin within cast. If men will believe it, *sua si bona norint*, there are no more quiet Tempes, no more poetic and Arcadian lives, than may be lived in these New England dwellings. We thought that the employment of their inhabitants by day would be to tend the flowers and herds, and at night, like the shepherds of old, to cluster and give names to the stars from the river banks.—*A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*.

THE SLAVE SHIP.—As night set in, the wind freshened, with a short, quick, head-sea, through which the ship, under full sail, ploughed her uneasy way. As the motion increased, the most heart-rending sounds began to issue from between her decks. It grew stronger and stronger—blending with, and almost overpowering, the creaking of spars and bulkheads, and the melancholy wail of the breeze among the taunted cords of the weather-rigging. A deep, dull chorus of moans, and sobs, and sighs, arose from the grated hatchways, spread around upon the air, and enwrapped the cursed craft in all the harmonies of hell. It was the shrill cry of youth, and the sobbing voices of women in the hour of fright and distress. It was the deep groan of manhood, wrung by pain from the panting breast. It was the choking sobs of oppressed respiration—the retchings of nausea—the clanking of fetters—and the stertorous gaspings of wretches in the last agonies of death. The next morning five corpses were picked out from among the men, and two from among the women, and thrown overboard. "Only seven!" exclaimed the captain: "well! that's devilish good luck so far. I always calculate, with a full cargo, to lose from between fifteen to twenty by the first touch of sea-sickness. Come! bear a-hand there, and give them an airing!" From forty to fifty at a time were now brought upon deck. As they emerged from the hatchway they were manacled together in gangs of six or eight, as much to prevent individuals from jumping overboard as to guard against resistance. Each gang was then placed in turn on the fore-castle, the brakes of a forcing pump manned, and a powerful stream of water directed through a hose upon them. After being thoroughly drenched, they were allowed to walk about and dry themselves for

fifteen or twenty minutes, and were then passed down to their shackles, to be succeeded by another set. Never, but in a slaver, were seen such groups of wo-begone wretches. Many were ill with previous disease, and all of them labouring under the distressing effects of sea-sickness: their naked bodies, begrimed with filth, shivered and shrunk in the cool fresh air, and their quivering lips and rolling eyes expressed the height of bodily suffering, mental agony, and hopeless despair. There was none of that stolid indifference which had characterised the expression of their faces on shore. There, cruelty and hardship had assumed familiar forms, and a dogged endurance opposed itself to the frowns of fate. Here, they were upon a new and fearful element—new terrors aroused their jaded and sluggish fears—new pangs developed the secret sensations of their benumbed and hardened frames. Alas! they were only at the commencement of their fearful voyage—at the threshold merely of the horrors that were to multiply, in geometric ratio, the further they advanced. I attempted to visit the slave-decks. The sights, sounds, and smells were intolerable; and, with a deathlike sickness at the heart, I was compelled to retire. "Good heavens!" I exclaimed, "I had no idea of this!" "Why, it isn't very pleasant," said the captain, "but what can you expect when they are all sea-sick? Wait till they get over that, and we shall be able to keep them in better order; and, besides, they'll naturally thin out a little, and that will make them more comfortable." "But if such is the state of things in fair weather," I demanded, "how will it be if it should come on to blow?" "If it is a downright regular gale, we shall have the d—!—I's own time, of course," replied the captain. "When it comes to closing the hatches, it is all up with the voyage. You can hardly save enough to pay expenses. They die like leeches in a thunder-storm. I was once in a little schooner with three hundred on board, and we were compelled to lie to for three days. It was the worst sea I ever saw, and came near swamping us several times. We lost two hundred and fifty slaves in that gale. We couldn't get at the dead ones to throw them overboard very handily, and so those that didn't die from want of air were killed by the rolling and tumbling about of the corpses. Of the living ones, some had their limbs broken, and every one had the flesh of his leg worn to the bone by the shackle-iron." "Good God! and you still pursue the horrible trade!" "Certainly: why not? Despite of accidents the trade is profitable; and for the cruelty of it, no one is to blame except the English. Were it not for them, large and roomy vessels would be employed, and it would be an object to bring the slaves over with every comfort, and in as good a condition as possible. Now, every consideration must be sacrificed to the one great object—escape from capture by the British cruisers." I had no wish to reply to the captain's argument. One might as well reply to a defence of blasphemy or murder. Giddy, faint, and sick, I turned with loathing from the fiend in human guise, and sought the more genial companionship of the inmates of my state-room.—*Autobiography of Jonathan Romer*.

SACREDNESS OF TEARS.—There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, of unspeakable love. If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not mortal, I would look for it in the strong convulsive emotions of the breast, when the soul has been deeply agitated, when the fountains of feelings are rising, and when the tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh, speak not harshly of the stricken one, weeping in silence! Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter, or intrusive footsteps. Despise not woman's tears—they are what make her an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears—they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are painful tokens, but still most holy. There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure. If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me I should be loath to live; and if no one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.—*Dr. Johnson*.

ON LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS.—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:—1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the prejudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who circulates an ill report. 4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.—*Carus's Life of Simeon*.

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 29, Brunswick-square, London.

GLEANINGS.

Why does the eye resemble a severe school-master?—Because it always has a pupil under its lash.

An Irishman, in speaking of a spell of sickness he had, said, "I laid speechless six weeks in the long month of August, and all my cry was 'Wather, wather!'"

Herr Harwitz, the celebrated chess-player, has undertaken to play two games at a time, *without seeing either of the boards*, against four of the strongest players of the Glasgow Chess Club, two in consultation at each board.

The bakers of Salisbury have given notice that they will discontinue to labour on the Lord's-days. The barbers of the city have also come to the same determination.

It is estimated (says an American paper) that full a tenth of the slaves of Louisiana have died of cholera.

A Mormon settlement has been formed on the Beaver Islands, in Lake Michigan. The population is already about five hundred, and rapidly increasing.

Wilkes and Horne Tooke quarrelled. Tooke wrote Wilkes a challenge to meet him at Brentford or Tyburn. Wilkes replied—"Rev. Sir, I have no intention of meeting you again anywhere, and have never been to Brentford since you preached there; but I have little doubt of meeting you at Tyburn, ere long, in my capacity of sheriff."

The Irish Waste Land Improvement Society has failed. The last report announces the dissolution of the company, as soon as the liabilities which it has contracted are discharged, and the proprietors of the lands accept the surrender of the leases.

BOUNCES.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor, at Nottingham, told his constituents, lately, that Lord John Russell had asked if he was not going to Ireland to meet the Queen. He added, "I replied, of course, in the negative; for it would be beneath the Royal Milesian blood of Ireland to meet a descendant of the spurious Saxons."

The Cape of Good Hope papers mention that valuable copper mines have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth, and that steps have been taken to obtain Cornish miners to direct the working of them.

What is the safest capital a man can invest in business, and which shall insure him the greatest amount of interest?—Answer: Civility.

FLATTERING SIMILE.—A person observed to the Rev. Sydney Smith that Lord — must have felt himself much astonished at becoming the father of a clever son. "Yes (replied the rev. jester): he must have felt like a hen who has hatched a duck, and sees it suddenly take to the water."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate number of volumes in the public libraries of the United States is about 1,294,000, distributed among 182 libraries. Forty-three of these libraries contain over 10,000 volumes each, nine over 20,000 each, and only two over 50,000. The library of Harvard University, the largest on the other side the Atlantic, contains, together with the libraries of the law school and divinity school, upwards of 70,000 volumes.

A KENTUCKY SENATOR.—The *Hopkins* says of one of its candidates for the Legislature:—"Spaulding is a candidate to represent Kentucky. Spaulding is not a speaking man, but the most incessant talker—jabber! jabber! how d'ye do? shake hand! haw! haw! how's the family! kiss the baby, &c., man I ever saw. If he thinks, it must be in his sleep, as he is too busy talking ever to reflect in day-time."

"There is," says the *Galway Vindicator*, "a new sect springing up in Ballinrobe, Mayo, called 'The Sun-worshippers,' who celebrate or offer their sacrifices in the unfinished walls of a chapel, they having seceded from the parish chapel within the last month."

The *Preston Chronicle* tells of a Caleb Quotem in that town, who is a Greek and Latin scholar, free-school master, farmer, seller of butter, parish clerk, bellringer, Sunday-school teacher, shopkeeper, and sack, hemp, and tarpaulin manufacturer.

A writer in *Sharpe's Magazine* says of the (late) Roman triumvirate: "Night and day were they in deliberation and in action. Some of them for one fortnight took no other repose than they casually snatched upon a couch; and never did I look upon their intellectual countenances, pale with fatigue and watching, without feeling the profoundest respect."

The *United Service Magazine* thus describes the cavalry officer:—"Gambling, racing, and smoking, fritter away his precious hours. He is the great man in the country quarter; his omnipotence is displayed in the assize ball-room; he dangles at the club; he knows all the jockeys on the race-course. In Dublin he is worshipped as a deity."

An "Italian Refugee Fund," for the benefit of fugitives from despotism in Italy, has been established in London, under the auspices of Lords Beaumont and Dudley Courtes Stuart, and a committee, comprising Richard Cobden, Joseph Hume, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Colonel Thompson, and other distinguished individuals.

THE SCHOOL OF JACK KETCH.—The number and atrocity of the murders which have lately occurred must have been remarked with horror by everybody. This is what might have been expected from the abolition of death punishment, brought about by the mawkish sentimentalists. Since making the above observations, we find that we have been dreaming; and while all these murders are in course of commission, there is an execution about every week.—*Punch*.

USEFUL TO THE UNINITIATED.—*Epidemic diseases* are those which occasionally prevail more or less generally in a community. Hence the cholera is properly called an epidemic. *Endemic diseases* are those which are prevalent in particular districts; as, for example, the ague in Lincolnshire. *Contagious diseases* require contact or touch for their communication; and *infectious diseases* are those which are communicable in any manner from one person to another.

BIRTHS.

September 5, at Billericay, the wife of the Rev. B. H. KLUFT, of a son.
September 10, at Dudley, the wife of Mr. Dawson, and daughter of the Rev. Owen Clarke, of Vernon-square, London, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 28, at the Parish Church, Aldborough, by the Rev. G. Holkworth, Mr. T. S. TURNER, stationer, of Boroughbridge, to Miss GREEN, the eldest daughter of R. GREEN, Esq., of Langthorpe.

September 3, at the Independent Chapel, Grosvenor-street, Manchester, by the Rev. R. Fletcher, minister of the place, Mr. JOHN JOSEPH BEDFORD, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. G. CROXTON, of Manchester.

September 4, at Islington Chapel, by the Rev. B. S. Hollis, EDWARD SAMPSON EARDLEY COUSINS EARDLEY, Esq., of Islington, to EMMA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late J. FRETTEL, Esq., stockbroker, Tuffnell-place, Islington.

September 4, at Castle Heddingham Chapel, by the Rev. S. Steer, THOMAS, son of the late Rev. I. BREMAN, of Cranbrook, Kent, to SARAH, only daughter of the late Mr. J. HUBBARD, of Sible Heddingham, Essex, merchant.

September 4, at Latimer Chapel, Mile End-road, by the Rev. J. Hall, the Rev. THOMAS BOAZ, LL.D., of Calcutta, to ELIZA SMART, youngest daughter of H. Smart, Esq., of Ross-shire, North Britain.

September 4, at Camberwell, Surrey, of diarrhoea, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, aged 65, Mr. CORNELIUS WINTER PRIOR. His end was peace.

September 5, at the Congregational Chapel, Deal, by Mr. E. Vincent, of the Lancashire Independent College, Mr. G. COX, jun., of Abingdon, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. VINCENT, of Deal.

September 6, at the Independent Chapel, Torpoint, Cornwall, by the Rev. J. E. Trevor, Mr. PHILIP CRELLIN, jun., of London, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. DOWN, of Torpoint.

September 7, in the Baptist Chapel, Rugby, by the Rev. H. Angus, Mr. JAMES WILSON, of Lutterworth, to HELEN SARAH, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. C. BICKNELL, of Crick, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

September 4, of cholera, at 2, Maltby-street, Bermondsey, aged 27, Mr. JAMES HEADINGTON.

September 5, at Erle Stoke-park, Wiltshire, after an illness of a few days, aged 19, JULIA HAY, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir J. HOBHOUSE, Bart.

September 6, after a few hours' illness, at 4, Pelham-crescent, Hastings, in his 58th year, WILLIAM CASH, of Peckham-rye, and 39, Wood-street, Cheapside.

September 6, at Preston-cour, of pulmonary consumption, in her 23rd year, SARAH FLETCHER, only daughter of the Rev. S. E. TOOMER.

September 6, aged 64, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. J. CAMERON, St. Giles's-road, Oxford.

September 8, aged 74 years, THOMAS FRY (of the Society of Friends), of Leipsic-road, Camberwell.

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—On Friday, a number of very interesting experiments were made at the London Gas Company's Works, Vauxhall, with this ingenious and remarkable invention. The gases which it evolves, and which are found so efficacious in extinguishing flame, are produced from a compound of charcoal, nitre, and gypsum, which again is ignited by breaking a glass bottle containing sulphuric acid. The acid drops upon chlorate of potash and sugar, and instantly a large body of vapour is evolved with great force from a tube connected with the copper or metal chamber in which the whole materials are enclosed. This vapour extinguishes flame with a rapidity which is truly marvellous, and by it Mr. Phillips appears to have arrived at the simplest and most certain means of effecting a large saving in the immense annual loss of property and life by fire in this country. The loss is calculated to amount in property to £2,000,000.

THE MAIZE CROP IN THE PARK.—About two months back we mentioned that an experiment had been made in St. James's-park in order to ascertain whether the maize plant might be successfully cultivated in this country. We are now enabled to announce the result. It was sown in the latter end of May, and now in the beginning of September it was ripe for cutting. The appearance of the plant is peculiarly graceful, far more so, indeed, than that of any corn-field. From the concurrent opinion of several agriculturists, many of whom have taken a lively interest in the experiment, it seems not unlikely that the maize plant will be very generally sown henceforward. Its main recommendations are—cheapness of seed, rapid growth, simplicity of cultivation, and comparatively large production. Amongst those who are about to experimentalize upon a larger scale next year are his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who proposes sowing a piece of land at Flemish Farm; his Grace the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood; and the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel.—*Times*.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—At the moment of putting the *Standard* to press this day, we were unceremoniously visited by a bullock of huge dimensions, on its way from Smithfield to the slaughter-house. Having walked into our machine-room, he took up his station between two engines, where he became, for about fifteen minutes, a fixed prisoner, not being able to extricate himself from his difficult position. By the assistance of drovers and others, however, his liberation was at length effected, to the great delight of ourselves, and apparently not less so to the beast itself.—*Standard of Friday*.

SINGULAR AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A most unusual description of accident, attended with very serious results, occurred to Mr. Thomas Brooks, boot and shoemaker, of Broad-street, on Monday last. He had placed a pair of kid gloves upon his hands for the purpose of cleaning them, and was washing them in turpentine, when, finding the exhalation affecting his throat, he went to the kitchen to fetch his pipe. He lit a piece of paper at the fire, in order to ignite the tobacco, when, unfortunately, the flame came too near one of the gloves, then soaked and wet with the inflammable liquid, and in an instant his hand was in a blaze. Taking hold of it with the other hand to pull the glove off, that too ignited, and then in his alarm he rubbed both his hands in his hair, which was directly set on fire, and the right side of his face was dreadfully scorched. He only extinguished the flames

upon his hands as last by throwing himself down and wrapping them in the carpet. We are sorry to say that his hands are most terribly injured, the skin being entirely burnt off with the gloves; and he has remained since in the greatest suffering, and indeed danger.—*Worcester Herald*.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has been generally firm and steady since our last, although an inclination to fall has been observed during the past day or two. This has excited some surprise with many, but when it is remembered that only a few months since no less than twenty millions of money were sent to England for investment from capitalists in the continental cities, and that it is now being gradually withdrawn as the prospect of peace and security strengthens, it will be at once seen that a decline in our own market is inevitable. We do not doubt, however, that the increased activity of trade has co-operated, to some extent, with the sales on foreign account to restrict dealings and depress prices in the Funded and Unfunded Debt of our own country. Bank Stock has been firm this week, and there have been bargains in East India Stock, at about previous quotations. Some parties are still working gradually out of Consols into the Reduced and other Stocks upon which dividends are next due.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Cons. for Acct.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
3 per Ct. Red.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
New 3½ per Ct.	93½	94	93½	93½	93½	93½
Annuities...	252½	252½	252½	252½	252½	252½
India Stock...	200	200	200	200	200	200
Bank Stock...	42 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.
Excheq. Bills...	75 pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.
India Bonds...	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Long Annuity...	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½

The market for Foreign Securities has attracted very little attention during the past week. On the whole the market is in about the same state as at our last writing. Dutch Stock has been very firm, as well as Peruvian. Buenos Ayres has been lower, owing to the non-reception of the dividend.

The Share Market is in a still worse condition than at our last writing. A large amount of shares has been pushed upon the market during the few past days, and a general decline of prices has ensued. The principal variations have been from 122 to 116½ in North Western, from 20½ to 18½ in Caledonian, from 69 to 64 in Great Western, from 33½ to 32½ in South Western, from 60 to 56 in Midland, from 21 to 20½ in South Eastern, and from 18½ to 17 in York and Berwick. We still, however, notwithstanding the continued and increased depression and the many predictions that the market has not yet seen its worst days, repeat our advice to all who are directly interested in railway property not to let it go. Interested jobbers may continue to cry down this security, but when the market has got to its lowest ebb it will be found, we suspect, that they hold a large proportion of this "wretched investment."

Considerable interest has been excited in monetary circles by a firm of great respectability in the Stock Exchange, Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, stating that they have been "honoured with instructions" to negotiate a loan of £600,000, authorized by a decree of the French National Assembly, and under the especial control and superintendence of the Minister of Finance. Six per cent. per annum is offered for ten years on the loan, secured by mortgage of chase properties and valuable domains in France of the estimated value of three millions sterling.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month and seven months ending the 5th of August have just been published, and exhibit a most satisfactory and pleasing evidence of the prosperous state of our commercial interests. We refer to our political Summary for particulars.

The Corn Market on Monday was again dull, and a decline of 2s. per quarter experienced. Trade in the provinces continues active.

The following calculations show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax. It will be perceived that the rate of dividend declared for the last half year is the basis of the calculation:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols	92½	£3 4 11½
Three per Cent. Reduced	92½	3 4 8
Three-and-a-quarter per Cent.	94	3 9 11½
Bank Stock (div. 9 per cent. per ann.)	200	4 10 0
Exchequer Bills (int. 1¼d. per day)	42s. p.	2 4 8
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (dividend 4 per cent.)	68	5 12 11
Eastern Counties (div. 2s. per share of £20, equal to 1 per cent. per ann.)	7½	2 11 7½
Great Western (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	67	5 19 4½
London and South Western (div. at the rate of 3½ per cent. per ann.)	34	4 15 7

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
London and Brighton (div. 29s. per £100 stock for the half year, equal to £9 18s. per cent. per ann.)	74½	3 17 10
London and North Western (div. at the rate of 7 per cent. per ann.)	119	5 17 7½
Midland (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	57	5 5 3
York and North Midland, div. sus.	—	—
York, Newcastle, and Berwick (div. uncertain)	—	—
South Eastern, £10 sh., (guaranteed div. 5 per cent.)	6½	7 13 10

PRICES OF STOCKS.
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	92½	Brazil	86½
Do. Account	92½	Ecuador	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced	92½	Dutch 4 per cent.	84½
3½ New	94	French 3 per cent.	54
Long Annuities	8 15-16	Granada	16½
Bank Stock	—	Mexican 5pr. cl. new	27½
India Stock	—	Portuguese	29
Exchequer Bills	—	Russian	107
June	39½	Spanish 5 per cent.	18
India Bonds	—	Ditto 3 per cent.	34½
		Ditto Passive	3½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 1st day of Sept., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,919,050	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£13,641,978
		Silver Bullion	£277,075
	£27,919,050		£27,919,050

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£—
Reserve	£3,574,361	Do. (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£14,334,255
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£6,337,090	Other Securities	£10,132,598
Other Deposits	£9,270,111	Notes	£9,470,200
Seven-day and other Bills	£1,059,641	Gold and Silver Coin	£857,150
	£34,794,203		£34,794,203

Dated the 6th day of Sept., 1849.

J. R. ELSBY, Deputy-Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

CLARK, SHADRICK, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, paper-maker, September 18, October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Heather and Moger, Paternoster-row.

KENNY, THOMAS, Liverpool, bookseller and stationer, September 17, October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Holme and Co., New-linn, London; and Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

RUSHBROOK, JOHN CHARLES, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, tailor, September 13, October 19: solicitor, Mr. Scamman, Gresham-rooms, Basinghall-street.

WATERHOUSE, GEORGE PARKER, Birmingham, coal merchant, September 25, October 30: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

WEGUELIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER REES, Shaldon, Devonshire, farmer, September 18, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Co., King's Bench Walk, Temple; and Mr. Laidman, Exeter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COOK, J., Currie, contractor.
DAVIDSON, G. and C., Edinburgh, woollendrapers.
MACINDOE, J., and Co., Leith, merchants.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

BANKRUPTS.

BARFORD, FREDERICK, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, straw plait and hat dealer, September 18, October 17: solicitor, Mr. Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus.

BEDELL, WILLIAM JAMES, Gloucester, shipbuilder, October 2, 30: solicitors, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester; and Mr. Lewis, Essex-street.

BOWERS, JOHN, BOWERS, JOSEPH, and BOWERS, SARAH ANN, Worcester, grocers, September 19, October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plewa, Old Jewry-chambers.

DIXON, WILLIAM, Manchester, ironmonger, September 25, October 18: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Rowley and Taylor, Manchester.

DURHAM, JOHN, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, miller, September 22, October 20: solicitors, Messrs. Fidley, Temple, and Broomhead, Sheffield.

ENSOLL, LOUIS, Great Titchfield-street, linendraper, September 21, October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Heather and Moger, Paternoster-row.

FRANCIS, THOMAS, Birmingham, nail manufacturer, September 25, October 23: solicitors, Messrs. Ingleby and Wragge, Birmingham; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

ROGERS, WILLIAM, John-street, Edgeware-road, licensed victualler, September 21, October 19: solicitor, Mr. Sheard, Old Jewry.

TYER, WILLIAM, Gosport, bootmaker, September 18, October 17: solicitors, Messrs. Dyne, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Stening, Gosport.

VINER, ALFRED, Bristol, hop merchant, September 25, October 22: solicitors, Messrs. Treherne and Co., Barge-yard-chambers; and Mr. Sabine, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

MACDONALD, HUGH PETER, Monkstadt, Isle of Skye, farmer, September 10, October 8.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 10.

The large arrivals of foreign Grain in the course of last week (being principally the accumulations in the different Baltic ports during the late blockade), and an increased supply of new Wheat this morning, caused a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. upon English, and nearly the same upon foreign Wheat, to effect sales of the latter to any extent. The millers reduced the price of their Flour 2s. per sack, and Foreign sold very slowly at 1s. per sack, and 1s. per barrel lower than on Monday last. Foreign Barley was duller sale and 1s. cheaper, but fine new English was scarce and fully as dear. In Malt very little doing. Beans and Peas without alteration. Fine new boiling Peas ready sale. The Oat trade was very dull, and 1s. lower for inferior samples, but fine fresh qualities sold nearly as dear. Rye without buyers. For Linseed cakes the demand was limited. New Rapeseed more inquired after, as well as Canaryseed. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and		Danish	40 to 46
Kent, Red	30 to 40	Anhalt and Marks ..	34 to 40
Ditto White	34 to 46	Ditto White	38 to 42
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red	36 to 40
Yorkshire, Red	30 to 35	Rostock	38 to 42
Northumberland and		Danish, Holstein, and	
Scotch, White	30 to 34	Friesland	30 to 34
Ditto Red	30 to 33	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga	31 to 33
Red	—	Polish Odessa	33 to 36
Ditto White	—	Marianopoli & Ber-	
Barley	22 to 24	dianski	30 to 33
Barley	24 to 25	Taganrog	30 to 33
Scotch	23 to 25	Brabant and French ..	34 to 37
Angus	—	Ditto White	36 to 40
Malt, Ordinary	52 to 56	Salonica	30 to 32
Pale	52 to 56	Egyptian	23 to 25
Peas, Grey, New	27 to 29	Rye	20 to 22
Maple	29 to 31	Barley	—
White	24 to 26	Wismar & Rostock ..	18 to 22
Boilers (new)	27 to 30	Danish	18 to 22
Beans, Large (new) ..	25 to 28	Saai	22 to 24
Ticks	27 to 29	East Friesland	15 to 17
Harrow	29 to 32	Egyptian	14 to 15
Pigeon	33 to 34	Danube	14 to 15
Oats—		Peas, White	26 to 28
Lincoln & York, feed ..	15 to 20	New Boilers	28 to 30
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	17 to 22	Beans, Horse	25 to 26
Berwick & Scotch ..	17 to 24	Pigeon	31 to 33
Scotch feed	17 to 22	Egyptian	21 to 23
Irish feed and black ..	15 to 20	Oats—	
Ditto Potato	17 to 22	Groningen, Danish,	
Linseed, sowing	50 to 52	Bremen, & Fries-	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	—	land, feed and blk. ..	11 to 15
£27 to £30 per last		Do. thick and brew ..	15 to 22
Caraway Seed, Essex, new		Riga, Petersburg,	
£28s. to 34s. per cwt.		Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Swedish	14 to 16
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s.		Flour—	
per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	21 to 23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg	20 to 22
Ship	28 to 30	Danish and Stettin ..	20 to 22
Town	38 to 40	French, per 280 lbs. ..	32 to 35

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 1.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	44s. 8d.	Wheat	46s. 8d.
Barley	26 3	Barley	26 1
Oats	19 3	Oats	19 2
Rye	27 0	Rye	26 6
Beans	32 3	Beans	32 1
Peas	28 6	Peas	30 3
DUTIES.			
Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.		Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.	
Flour, 4½d. per cwt.			

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 10.
 Fresh up to this morning's market, the arrivals of home-fed Beasts were comparatively small, the time of year considered, and of very middling quality. As the quantities of dead meat on sale at Newgate and Leadenhall were very small, and the attendance of buyers considerably on the increase, the Beef trade was somewhat brisk, at an advance on the quotations of Friday of 2d. per 8lbs., being a rise on those of Monday last of 4d. per 8lbs. Prior to the conclusion of business, nearly the whole of the stock had been disposed of. There was a slight falling off in the numbers of Sheep, all breeds of which commanded a ready sale, at prices quite 4d. per 8lbs. above those obtained on this day se'nnight. The prime old Downs sold freely at 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Lambs were in full average supply, and steady demand, at full prices, viz., from 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. We had a better inquiry for Calves, at 3d. per 8lbs. more money. The supply was by no means extensive. The Pork trade ruled dull, yet prices were well supported.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	835	11,500	300
Monday	3,709	22,420	160
Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton	3 0 to 4 2	Pork	3 8 to 4 0
Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 10.			
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Int. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.		
Middling do 2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 0 to 3 6	
Prime large 3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	3 8 to 3 10	
Prime small 3 2 to 3 4	Veal	3 0 to 3 6	
Large Pork 3 0 to 3 6	Small Pork	3 8 to 4 0	
Lambs	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.
 The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,210 firkins Butter, and 60 bales Bacon; and from Foreign ports 6,740 casks Butter, and 260 boxes and bales Bacon. We had more business doing in Irish Butter last week, the finest brands were in fair request, at full prices, but Limerick's and Butter of the class being offered on rather easier terms induced purchases to a moderate extent. In Dutch little or no variation. In Bacon we have to notice a slight improvement in the demand, but chiefly on prime fresh cured, which meets a ready sale. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Sept. 8:—

BUTTER.		BAKON.	
Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847	22,400	16,340	2,820
1848	56,040	5,910	1,870
1849	45,060	8,480	1,160

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 10.—As our quality now comes good, we note a rather better demand for best weekly Dorset Butter, but in the general market there is not the least improvement. Dorset, fine weekly, 80s. to 84s. per cwt.; do. middling, 60s. to 70s.; Fresh, 8s. to 11s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 10.—We cannot report any alteration in the state of our market, which remains heavy at last week's rates. Picking has partially commenced, and is expected to become general in a few days. Duty, £95,000.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The great fall which the value of Canary Seed has lately undergone, has caused the article to excite some attention, and to-day there was an improved demand, at an advance on last Monday's currency of 5s. per qr. In other sorts of Seeds there was little passing, and quotations underwent no change.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 34s. to 42s.	
Cow Grass (nominal)	—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£9 0s. to £10 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£26 to £28
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 5s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white	8s. to 10s.; brown, 8s. to 11s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter) new	60s. to 75s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.
Caraway (per cwt.)	28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 34s.
Rye Grass (per qr.)	—s. to —s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.	
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	30s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	34s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.)	Baltic 38s. to 42s.; Odessa, 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£6 to £8 0s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 5s. to £4 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	—s. to —s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.)	33s. to 35s.; do. Dutch, 35s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.)	small 21s. to 26s.; large, 28s. to 33s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Sept. 8.—Hot-house Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are plentiful. Pine-apples have not altered since our last account. Apricots are nearly over, and so are Currants. Filberts and Foreign Walnuts are abundant. Oranges are scarce. Lemons moderately plentiful. Amongst Vegetables, Turnips may be obtained at from 3d. to 6d. a bunch. Carrots the same. Cauliflowers are less plentiful. Green Peas fetch from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel. Potatoes have not altered since our last account. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms fetch from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pottle. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Bignonia Venusta, Tropaeolums, Carnations, Fuchsias, and Roses.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 10.—The market is quiet, the auction for Thursday next being advertised to the extent of 37,000 bales by the four leading brokers, with the certainty of an additional declaration that will bring them probably nearer 40,000. The imports since our last have been very moderate, comprising only a few parcels from Germany, &c., but the change of wind is bringing up a great many vessels.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Scotch.—The new clip of Scotch Wool is now coming forward more freely, still the demand for all kinds is but moderate, English sorts being considered fully as cheap.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	8 0 to 8 6	
White Highland do.	10 0 to 10 6	
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	9 6 to 10 0	
Do. do., washed	10 0 to 12 0	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	14 0 to 17 6	
Do. do., washed	18 0 to 23 6	
White Cheviot do. do.	18 0 to 23 6	
Imports for the week	920 bags.	
Previously this year	8,707 bags.	

Foreign.—The stocks of good consumable Wools are light here, consequently the transactions limited. The next series of public sales begin in London on the 18th inst., when about 40,000 will be offered; the result will give the tone to our market for some time.

Imports for the week

Previously this year

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 10.—Since our last report, the demand for all kinds of Tallow has ruled excessively heavy, and prices have further receded 6d. per cwt. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is selling with difficulty at 38s. to 38s. 3d.; and, for forward delivery, we have offers at 37s. 6d. per cwt. The arrivals last week were 344 casks, chiefly from Russia. Town Tallow is 37s. to 37s. 3d. per cwt. nett cash; rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lbs. Our St. Petersburg letter states that 8,000 casks had sold at further reduced rates. Shipments were progressing rapidly.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.				
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Stock this day ...	9,901	8,899	13,338	15,389
Price of Y. C. ...	40s. 9d.	49s. 3d.	46s. 6d.	45s. 6d.
Delivery last week ..	1,993	1,921	2,936	2,819
Do. from 1st June	22,514	14,513	17,390	23,372
Arrived last week	973	726	1,619	2,739
Do. from 1st June	16,443	12,788	22,609	31,165
Price of Town ...	45s. 0d.	44s. 0d.	40s. 6d.	47s. 6d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 70lb., 1½d. to 1d.; ditto, 70lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 4d. to 2s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. to 27s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, —s. to 38s. 6d.; brown, 37s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm, £20, bagged £20; South Sea, £20 to £30 0s.; Seal, pale, £23 10s.; do. coloured, £27 10s.; Cod, £27; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £20.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 8.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow, old

METALS, LONDON, Sept. 7.
 We have a material alteration to notice in the metal market since our last. There is still a fair demand for manufactured iron, and the makers are well supplied with orders. The Scotch pig iron market continues dull. We quote the price at 44s. to 44s. 6d. for the usual assortment of mixed numbers, net cash, free on board at Glasgow. No. 1 Gartsherrie is held at 46s.

ENGLISH IRON.		FOREIGN STEEL.	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	£5 15-6 0 0	Swedish keg	14 10 0
Nail rods	7 0 0	Ditto faggot	15 0 0
Hoops	£7 15-8 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	
Sheets, singles	£8 10-8 15 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	per lb. 0 0 9
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	£5 2 6-5 5 0	Tough cake, per ton	79 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 10-3 15 0		Tile	78 10 0
Do. Anthracite	3 15 0	Old copper, e, per lb.	0 0 8
Pig, in Wales	£3 5-4 5 0	FOREIGN COPPER.	
Do. do. forge	£3 15-3 5 0	South American, in bond	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	£3 4s. 6d.-2 6 0	ENGLISH LEAD.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 15 0	Pig	per ton ..15 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0	Sheet	16 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	£3 14-2 16 0	Red lead	18 0 0
Do. in Wales	£3-4 5 0	White ditto	22 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 10 0	Patent shot	19 15 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	£4 15-3 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD.	
Rails	5 5 0	Spanish, in bond	£4 15-15 0 0
Chairs	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
FOREIGN IRON.		Block, per cwt.	3 13 0
Swedish	£11 10-12 0 0	Bar	3 14 0
CCND	0 0 0	Refined	3 19 0
PSI	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN.	
Gourieff	0 0 0	Banca, in bond	3 10 0
Archangel	0 0 0	Straits	3 8 0

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Sept. 10.
 Ships at market, 216; sold, 169.—Holywell Main, 14s. 6d.; West Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Walls End Brown's Gas, 12s.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Walls End Haswell, 14s. 6d.; Walls End White worth, 14s.
 The monthly return for August shows the quantity of coals, &c., delivered by the meters' office to be 306,123 tons, and by private meters, without the official guarantee, 71,290 tons. Total quantity, 377,413 tons; short the delivery of coals only, of the corresponding month in 1848, 13,449 tons; short the gross delivery ending August, 1848, 233,763 tons; and short the delivery on an average of the last five years, 287,513 tons.

COLONIAL MARKETS—LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The importers did not overload the market to-day, and prices have been supported, but there still hangs a heaviness over the article. 750 hhds. West India sold in the private contract market. The only public sale to-day was one of 3,500 bags Bengal, and all found buyers at last Friday's prices; yellow, 85s. to 86s.; Mauritius kind, 82s. to 86s. 6d. The refined market has been very dull, and 40s. has been accepted for low brown lumps, which is 6d. decline; fair to good grocery, 48s. 6d. to 50s.

COFFEE.—The public sale of 2,000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon went off with rather less spirit, but prices were supported. A part sold at 40s.; a part bought in at that price (39s. 6d. offered and refused); and a pile superior sold at 41s. 500 bags and 150 casks plantation kind also sold, but the full prices of last week were scarcely supported.

SALTPETRE.—A small parcel refraction 8, was offered in public sale, and bought in at 27s. 6d.

COTTON.—The market continues to wear a very dull appearance, and scarcely anything has been done in the article the last few days.

TALLOW.—Has a downward tendency, and the quotations are, 37s. 9d. to 38s., on the spot.

TEA.—Public sales are declared for next week, and there is but little doing in the private contract market.

SUNDRIES.—Jute sold £14 10s. to £15 17s. 6d. Manila hemp bought in £23. Bengal Safflower sold £4 10s. to £5 15s. Ceylon ebony bought in £9. Battans sold 5s. 6d. to 6s.

In other articles no material alteration, but there has been rather a dull appearance generally in the colonial markets to-day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTRAIT of MR. MIALI.
 REDUCTION OF PRICE.
 The Portrait of EDWARD MIALI, Esq., Editor of the "Nonconformist," hitherto published at 7s. 6d. and 5s., is now offered at the following reduced prices:—
 Proofs on Fine India Paper

"Full of character, having that peculiar look which tells even a stranger that it is a likeness."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*
 London: Published at 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill (where Specimens of the Frames may be seen).

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—CHEAPSIDE
 COAT DEPOT, corner of Ironmonger-lane.
 LLAMA PALETOTS, 30s., usually charged £2 2s.; our New Coat—
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